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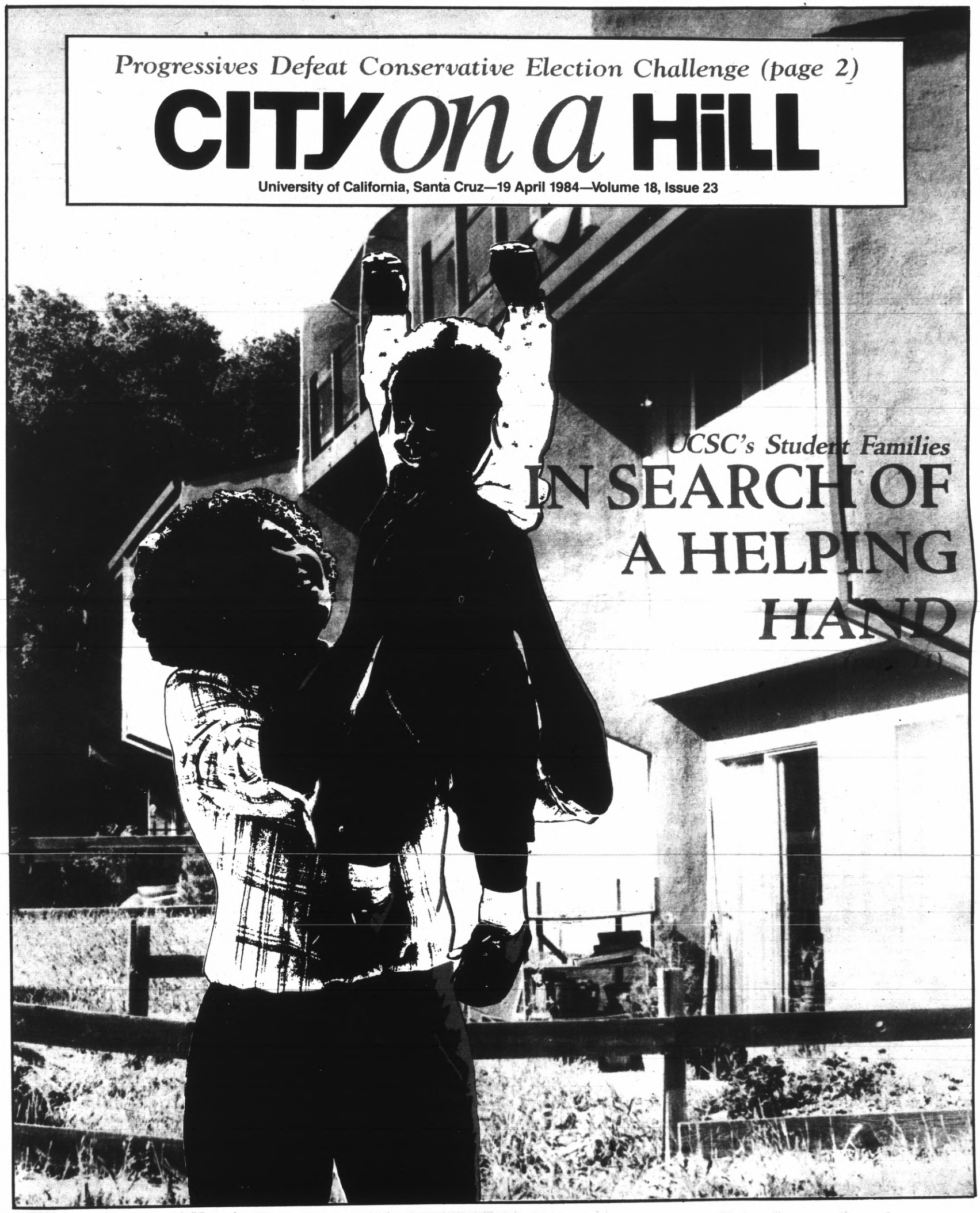
Progressives Defeat Conservative Election Challenge (page 2)

CITY on a HILL

University of California, Santa Cruz—19 April 1984—Volume 18, Issue 23



UCSC's Student Families

IN SEARCH OF A HELPING HAND

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Gold Medalist—Columbia Scholastic Press Association, 1983

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PHOTOGRAPHY: Annie Valva—Editor; Laurie Cole, Nancianne Coyne, Holger Leue—Photographers

TYPESETTING: Mike Pondsmith—Job Shop Manager; Laura Brown, Adam Goldberg, Sharon Helsel, Robin Lovell, Gail Matsushima, Ann Starrs, April Stevens, John Welsh—Typesetters

PRODUCTION: Mark Houts—Art Director/Production Manager; Jerry Dolezal, Jennifer Knapp, Yael Orzech, Eric Shaw—Assistants/Graphic Artists; Polly Reiheld—Advertising Designer; Melissa Sikes, Michelle Vrebalovich—Assistant Designers

CONTRIBUTORS: Broos Campbell, Regis W. Goatlips, Michael Kay, Stuart Leavenworth, Mike Martin, Marty Stevens, Richard von Busack, Rebecka Wright, Carter Young

CIRCULATION: Doug Reed—Manager; Matt Brocchini, Joe Duffer, Raymond Granados, Holger Leue—Assistants

ADVERTISING: Shelley Spencer—Manager; Anita Wilson—Representative

COPY: Janet Hutton—Editor; Yasemi Alhilali, Lisa Crystal—Proofreaders

MANAGING EDITOR: Ann Starrs

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Frank Lawrence

COVER:
Mark Houts
photos by Laurie Cole

City on a Hill is a source of free expression and information for the UCSC community and is not an official publication of the University or its Board of Regents.
Phone: editorial, 429-2430; business, 429-4350; advertising, 429-4359; job shop, 429-2640. Send all mail to *City on a Hill*, UCSC, Santa Cruz, CA 95064. *City on a Hill* is published weekly from the last week in September to the first week in June except for Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's and spring quarter break by *City on a Hill Press*, a registered University of California at Santa Cruz student organization.
Subscriptions are available for $12 per year or $5 per quarter (10 weeks). Make checks payable to *City on a Hill Press*.
Printed by Alonzo Printing, South San Francisco

"The people must have something good to read on a Sunday."
—The Clash

"A city that is set upon a hill cannot be hid."
—Jesus Christ

NEWS *on the* MARCH

NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY: The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has approved a low-power testing license for the Diablo Canyon Plant near San Luis Obispo. In so doing, the NRC apparently waived regulations which require nuclear plant operators to work in a "hot" or operating plant before firing-up a new one. None of the managers who oversee Diablo's control room have ever worked in an "on-line" nuclear power plant. Neither have the plant's nine shift supervisors, or the nine technical advisors.

Diablo's owner, PG&E, believes that their operators have had sufficient experience on simulators, and this time should be counted for purposes of granting the low-power testing license. NRC rules implicitly suggest "hands-on operating experience," according to the assistant to the general counsel for the NRC, and "No provision is made for equivalent experience." Greg Pruett, a PG&E spokesperson, said last Thursday that "we feel our operators are qualified to run the plant and that they are not in violation of the commission's regulations." Pruett said the operators "know Diablo Canyon inside and out." Many of them have worked for years at the Diablo Canyon plant, running tests and keeping motors and pumps in operation.

MINING OUR OWN BUSINESS: The House and Senate passed non-binding resolutions last week denouncing the Reagan Administration's mining of Nicaraguan harbors. The resolution declared that no funds should be used to plan, direct, or support the mining. Bill Alexander, D-Ark, said "the president has personally ordered acts of war against Nicaragua," and that Reagan has violated international law. Senator Edward Kennedy, D-Mass, sees the two resolutions as a "mandate to abandon this bankrupt secret war."

For all the condemnation of Reagan's Central American policies, Congress approved a $62 million military aid package to El Salvador in order to prevent what the president called "a crisis on our doorstep." And both houses approved $21 million to supply CIA-backed contras, or Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. Reagan criticized Nicaragua Friday for practicing what he called "covert aggression" against El Salvador and other Central American countries.

The CIA has been supporting contras in Nicaragua for two years, but none of their atrocities, from air surveillance to armed attacks on coffee harvesters and the kidnapping of civilians, have ignited Congress and public opinion as much as the news of mining ports. According to news analysts, many people feel the mining of harbors is an indiscriminate military action against US allies that interrupts peaceful trade in a country with which the US is not at war.

Last Thursday, the CIA said it would stop laying more mines, but would not say how long they would hold off. The Reagan administration will not say if it has plans to remove the mines already laid.

KLAN CLEARED: Six current and former Ku Klux Klan members and three former members of the American Nazi Party were acquitted Sunday of having violated the civil rights of five Communists who were shot to death at a 1979 anti-Klan rally in North Carolina.

The all white jury viewed videotapes during the trial which appeared to show Nazi and Klan members shooting Communist protestors. One of the tapes apparently showed one of the defendants, Jerry Smith, an ex-Klan member, firing pointblank into the fallen body of a demonstrator.

The jury deliberated fewer than three days before delivering verdicts of acquittal on 25 separate civil rights charges.

Attorneys for the defendants argued in court that their clients' motives for attending the demonstration were feelings of anti-communism and patriotism, not the racial hatred needed for conviction under the civil rights statute used in the trial.

Five of the nine defendants were acquitted of murder and rioting charges at the state court level in 1980.

WHAT'S NEWS

Cooperation for a Change: A promising new proposal for a town-gown project that would solve community problems.....**page 4**

Looking for a Piece of the Action: Local Republicans are on the move.....**page 5**

Waiting in the Wings: Tired of the dilapidated A-Frame, UCSC students are campaigning for a new student center.....**page 6**

Up in the Air: Due to overwhelming popularity, the University of California's redirect programs may be cancelled.....**page 7**

A Heavy-Handed Approach: The lessons of Lebanon have escaped those formulating US policy towards the Iran/Iraq conflict.....**page 13**

2,000,000 Feet Hit Rio's Streets: Massive protests in Brazil may signal the end of the road for that nation's military government.....**page 14**

High Stakes and Uphill Battles: Is it possible for US feminists to support women's struggles in other countries without forcing our own agenda upon them?.....**page 24**

Reclaiming the Future: A Greenham Commons Peace activist talks about her life's work, the US peace movement and more.....**page 26**

Nostalgia Ain't What it Used to Be: She's blonder alright but Goldie Hawn pales next to the original Rosie the Riviter.....**page 31**

May Stevens On and Off the Wall: The artist discussed her work and influences last week at UCSC.....**page 32**

Weed Retains Council Seat

After nearly three months of testimony and thousands of dollars in legal costs, Santa Cruz conservative activists lost their bid yesterday to oust progressive city councilmember Jane Weed and install a conservative council majority by court order. Superior Court Judge Harry Brauer confirmed Weed's November 8 election but invalidated 110 of the 453 challenged votes cast at UCSC precincts by individuals not living on campus at the time of the election. Had Brauer found 72 more invalid ballots, conservative candidate Wilson "Bill' Fieberling would have replaced Weed, who finished only 145 votes ahead of her challenger.

"I hope the decision will reaffirm students' faith in democracy and everyone's right to participate in the democratic process," said a jubilant Weed after learning of the decision.

"I lost the election fair and square and I am glad the judge saw it that way," joked former mayor and council candidate Bruce Van Allen, named as a co-defendant with Weed.

Although Weed will retain her council seat, the decision was not a complete victory for the progressives. Contrary to the election code, which states that the contestants must pay all court costs if an election is confirmed, Brauer ruled that each party to the suit must pay its own costs. He cited the conservative contestants' alleged inability to pay investigators to aid their attorneys and the progressives' "army of volunteers" as reasons for his ruling. Each side estimated that its court costs totaled well over $10,000.

"It's a mixed decision," said conservative attorney Tim Morgan, counsel for the 22 contestants. "It was not a victory in the sense that it will change the council majority, but I think Judge Brauer agreed with many of our arguments." Morgan and his co-counsel, San Francisco lawyer John Bohrer, maintained that student voters lost their university domicile—their residence for voting purposes—once they moved off campus and thus should have registered at their new address.

Weed's attorneys, Mitchell Page and Bob Taren, argued that student voters did not lose their domicile when they left campus. The defense maintained that students never acquired a new domicile because of their transient life style, and thus, retained their university domicile.

Not accepting either position entirely, Brauer wrote in his 21-page opinion that "Even if a voter has left his residence with the intention not to return to it, that residency remains his domicile as long as he has not acquired a new one. In determining a person's intent the court...looks not only to his statement of intent, but also to his actions."

Using that guideline along with testimony from 292 witnesses, mostly students, Brauer determined that 110 voters had established a new domicile and thus illegally cast votes on campus.

Although the judge's interpretation of election and government codes and student testimony upheld Weed's election, Brauer's opinion clearly indicated that he opposes allowing students to vote at the university regardless of residence. "Except for persons who intend to return to the campus to live and those who have no other place to roost," wrote Brauer, "the witnesses and others similarly situated are well advised to bestir themselves, send a post card to the County Clerk and vote in [the] future in the precinct in which they live."

Both sides said they have not made a decision whether to appeal the ruling at this point. Morgan said his clients were "kicking around the idea" but it depended on fund-raising. Taren indicated that the defense may appeal Brauer's decision to require each party to pay their own court costs but nothing has been decided.

For a while, at least, the 1983 city council election is finally over. As Jane Weed commented, "It's time to get on with my job—to do what I was elected to do by the voters."

—Todd Woody

Saga for Peace

Fast for the Hungry

by Kristin Schafer

MANY UCSC STUDENTS FELT the unfamiliar pangs of hunger last Thursday, as they participated in a campus-wide fast organized by the campus group Action for the Hungry. Five hundred and seventy-seven students on the Saga food service meal plan agreed not to eat Saga meals for a day, and the money saved was donated to the hunger project.

Twenty-five percent of the money raised through the fast went to the local Saint Francis Soup Kitchen, which works to feed and clothe the homeless and hungry of Santa Cruz. The remaining funds were donated to Oxfam America's "Tools for Peace in Nicaragua" campaign.

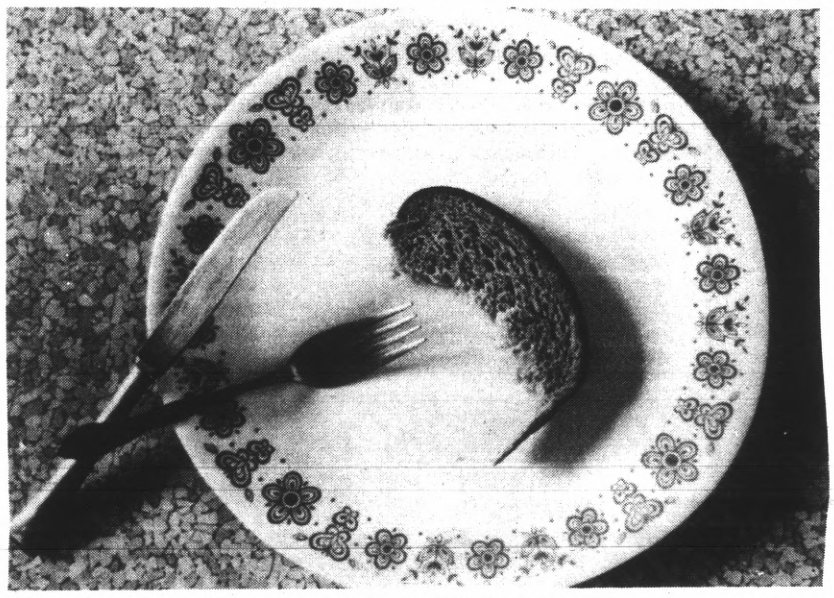
Oxfam America is one of six autonomous Oxfam organizations around the world. The others are located in Canada, England, Belgium, and Australia. Their name is derived from England's Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, founded in 1942. Oxfam provides disaster relief and development programs for nations in need of aid.

"Tools for Peace" is a nationwide effort to collect $250,000 worth of health, educational and agricultural supplies requested by Nicaraguan peasant organizations. The cargo ship "American Express" is scheduled to leave the port of Oakland loaded with these materials in late May of this year. Oxfam hopes the shipment of goods will create a visible symbol of US support and concern for Nicaragua, as well as alleviate some of the hardships caused by US economic blockades.

"It is a 'people to people' campaign," explained Oxfam representative Juan Vargas at Thursday's fast-breaking celebration. "We want to let the Nicaraguan people know that although our government has certain policies toward them, the people have different policies—policies of peace."

With current programs operating in 33 countries, Oxfam America emphasizes self-reliance for the hungry. "We find that everywhere people are hungry, people are trying very hard to change the circumstances that are making them hungry," said Kathy McAfee, another Oxfam representative. "We work to help people help themselves."

She explained to students enjoying a simple fast-breaking meal of rice and beans the "painstaking process" of setting guidelines for Oxfam projects. "We make sure we are working with the poorest people in the area, that the results won't be temporary, and that the long-range impact will be decreased dependency." According to McAfee, the organization is also careful to insure that specific groups, such as women, aren't overlooked by the programs, and that the goods go directly to the people who need them.



Money raised in the fast went to the poor in Santa Cruz and abroad.

Oxfam rarely encounters interference from either the US government or the government of the country in which their efforts are based. Some projects, however, are vetoed by the US State Department, such as a program which would have helped maintain traditional varieties of rice in Vietnam and reduced that country's reliance on imported fertilizers.

McAfee cited Nicaragua as a special case, "where a little bit of money goes a long way," due to the Sandinista government's support for peasant self-sufficiency. "Since the overthrow of Somoza, the change has been dramatic. The government is encouraging people to produce their own food."

Not everyone at UCSC is enthusiastic about supporting the efforts of the current Nicaraguan government, as Action for the Hungry members discovered while soliciting volunteers for Thursday's fast. "Some people walked away when they heard we had anything to do with Nicaragua," said Susie Cox, who founded the small campus group last fall. "People wouldn't hear any explanation. But that was a small minority."

Other objections raised by students include the belief that it is "not the students' responsibility to support soup kitchens in the community," and the doubt that such a small contribution could really be of much help to the hungry. According to one Stevenson student, the fast was "more of a gesture to allay people's guilt than to alleviate hunger."

Many participants viewed the money donated through Saga as the most important part of the fast, and ate elsewhere during the day. Others believed going without food was an act of solidarity with hungry people around the world.

"I don't know how many, but some people will sincerely fast," predicted Action for the Hungry member Bruce Randall before the fast. "They can't help but gain some sort of understanding at a personal level of what it is to have hunger. Even if it is a symbolic understanding, that's important too."

One Merrill student, who was surprised at how much she contemplated food during her day without it, described the fast as "a really good idea, since you know the money is going to [help] both locally and abroad."

The money donated to the St. Francis Soup Kitchen will help to defray the $2000 monthly cost of running the volunteer operation. Director Peter Carota estimated the number of people who frequent the kitchen to be 250-300 per day. Carota expressed sorrow at the fear and ignorance prevalent in Santa Cruz concerning the local poor and hungry. He noted in particular "the hatred growing for the 'trolls' "—people who sleep under bridges in the downtown area. "They even have bumper stickers out now that say 'I don't love trolls.' You know, a heart with a slash through it. That makes me very sad."

Carota described the soup kitchen workers as a very spiritual group. "We're very Catholic, and some people find that hard to take." The other groups involved with the fast do not depict themselves as religious. Oxfam representative McAfee said about two-thirds of Oxfam members are connected with religious organizations, but "we're not affiliated with any church."

Campus-based Action for the Hungry is "not a Christian group per se," according to Cox, although the involvement of many members is religiously motivated. The group's core consists of three active members: Cox, Randall, and Carole Linder. *A number of others are involved* on a less active basis.

Fasts such as last Thursday's are possible once a year through Saga food service. Two years ago the campus Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship sponsored a similar project. Saga only donates the cost of the food, since labor and kitchen machinery are still a cost to the company. This year Saga donated approximately $1.50 for each person who fasted, plus the labor costs saved by closing the Stevenson dining hall for one meal.

In describing Action for Hunger's perspective, Randall said "I don't see us as a political group. Our emphasis is on relieving hunger. We're interested in politics in terms of how it affects how people are being fed."

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DOMINO'S PIZZA

Town—Gown Proposal

Cooperation for a Change

by Linda Turpin

SANTA CRUZ CITY COUNCIL MEMBER MICHael Rotkin presented a proposal to the council at its March 27 meeting, which, if implemented, could simultaneously help solve pressing community problems and narrow the gap in town-gown relations—a gap that has widened over the R&D Center controversy.

The Santa Cruz Area Study Project Proposal (SCAS), drafted by UCSC faculty members William Friedland, Robert Alford, Craig Haney, and Alan Richards, outlines a plan that weds the city, county, and UCSC in identifying issues of community concern with the professional research skills and expertise available within the university. The resulting offspring of this marriage would be specific policy proposals intended to alleviate community problems.

The proposal's authors purposely designated no particular project for research, but other community members have suggested the improvement of the local economy, water resources, and a traffic study as possibilities.

"The object is not for us here at the university to specify the project, but rather to talk with the people from the city council and the board of supervisors to get a better sense as to what's bothering the two political units so that we can design a research project that might fit with their needs," says Friedland.

Proponents of the Action Area Study hope the project will alleviate tension between the city and UCSC.

To ensure this, an eight-member Governing Board—composed of two representatives each from the city council and county board of supervisors, and four UCSC faculty representatives—would be appointed. This board would decide what kinds of projects to undertake.

According to the proposal, the university would fund the infrastructural expenses: starting-up salary for an assistant researcher, office space, and secretarial services. The actual cost of a particular project would be borne by the area for which it's done. Other funding could be provided by the private sector and foundations.

University administration has not given the proposed project the go-ahead. Initially, the project was presented to UCSC's dean of social sciences, Frank Child. "Before he would fund it, he wanted to see some indication of interest from the city and county," said Rotkin.

Both the city council and the board of supervisors have voted in favor of supporting the proposal in principle, without actually funding any money. In addition, the council has appointed Rotkin and councilmember Arnold Levine as its two representatives on the Governing Board. The board of supervisors is waiting before appointing representatives. When the university initiates the project, said supervisor Gary Patton, "the board will be happy to have representatives" and he "would be very interested in being one of them."

The city council has sent formal notification of interest to Child. "Those of us of the faculty who have put this proposal together have asked the dean to now designate us formally as a faculty contingent so this project can get underway," said Friedland.

When asked if UCSC would fund the project, Child said he didn't know, but estimated that 20 or 30 thousand dollars are needed to get the project going, and "based on the kind of budgets we've had thus far, I don't have that kind of money."

He also wants to know what sorts of problems will be studied in the project. "I don't give anybody a blank check, even if I had that much money in my account—which I don't."

Another concern of Child's is to what extent the city and county are committed to the project, in terms of funding.

This university-county-city financial impasse is a little like waiting to see who's going to reach for the dinner check first. When asked how the stalemate might be broken, Child said he plans on calling the city and county to see if "they're really interested." He also said he will talk to faculty people about serving on steering committees, and to UCSC's administration about the likelihood of funding the project, should money become available.

Other responses to the proposal have been generally positive. "The possibility of the university lending its efforts to help us think through some of the problems that we're facing makes sense," said Levine. Expressing concern that the Governing Board might "lean politically to the left," he said that it's crucial that issues considered for research be of broad-based interest.

Rotkin agreed; "If it is going to work, it's going to have to not be a partisan effort. It's going to have to be some kind of issue that's of concern across the political spectrum."

Levine has suggested a traffic study or water resources as possible research projects.

Another possibility is the local economy, said Mayor *John Laird*. "Here we have an economy based on agriculture, tourism, and government. How do we build on what strengths are there, as opposed to the usual nonsense of trying to attract industry or things like that? I don't think we necessarily have a lot of the information on our local economy that we'd like."

One issue receiving a lot of press attention recently is the transient population in Santa Cruz. Using this issue as an example of a researchable problem, Friedland said that student researchers could collect and analyze data to find out where the problem has come from and what has contributed to it. "Out of that," he said, "[we] might be able to form some policy issues that the city could deal with."

Although UCSC Chancellor Robert Sinsheimer said he didn't know very much about the proposed project, he said he believes its benefit to the university would derive primarily from "providing real life examples" for participating students.

The plan would join the city, county, and university in identifying community concerns.

In the past, a UCSC class participated in a city freeway design plan. Students collected and analyzed data, wrote the report, and submitted it to the appropriate governmental bodies.

"What you do, then, [is] take a community problem and convert it into a learning experience for students," said Friedland. "It's been done before and it can be done again."

Santa Cruz Republicans

Looking for a Piece of the Action

by Doug Reed

POLITICS IN SANTA CRUZ USED to be simple—the Republicans ran the local government. Until the mid '70s, the predominately conservative sentiment of the area permitted Republicans to dominate state, county, and city electoral offices. Republican officeholders now, however, find themselves a political minority.

Progressives hold a majority on the Santa Cruz City Council while a progressive-liberal Democratic majority holds sway on the Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors. Henry Mello and Sam Farr, both popular Democrats, serve in the state Senate and Assembly, respectively. Liberal Democrat Leon Panetta represents Santa Cruz county in Congress. But the Republicans want to change all that.

Buoyed by the political successes of Ronald Reagan and George Deukmejian, local Republicans intend to challenge Democratic incumbents at both the county and state level in an attempt to regain some of their former political influence. Despite the defeat of the conservative-backed city council election challenge, prominent local Republicans are nevertheless optimistic about their political fortunes. Whether that optimism is grounded in reality depends on whom one talks to.

As a first step in re-establishing Republican power on a state level, local Republicans hope to oust Democrats Farr and Mello from the State Assembly and Senate this November. Faye Isaak, chair of the Santa Cruz County Republican Central Committee and an aide to County Supervisor Dan Forbus, explained the Committee's position. "When there are issues that concern us, we have no one to turn to. We don't really have a sympathetic ear from our representatives." Winning, according to Isaak, is the most important issue in those races.

Although the central committee cannot, by state law, involve itself with local races—which are required by law to be non-partisan—many Committee members would like to see a larger conservative influence in local as well as state politics. Mary Sutherland, a six-year member of the California Republican Assembly and, until recently, secretary of the Central Committee, said she "would like to see [County Supervisor] Joe Cuchiarra replaced, [Supervisor] Gary Patton replaced and [Supervisor] Robley Levy replaced." That, she said, "ought to cover enough."

Dr. John Mahaney, twice mayor of Santa Cruz and a city councilmember for ten years, echoed those sentiments, saying, "I'd like to see a little more conservative legislature, and that applies down to the city council—in a non-partisan race—and the [County] Board of Supervisors."

Not only do Republicans have plans for re-establishing themselves locally as the dominant party, they appear optimistic about their chances for success. Sutherland, a candidate for the Scotts Valley City Council, said, "I think Republicans are in better shape this year than they have been for many, many years." Vic Marani, a UCSC senior who until recently was vice-chairperson of the Central Committee, argued that the current minority status of Republicans isn't a severe handicap. "Being a minority, if you're right, shouldn't bother you." He added that, "If you're right, you're going to prevail in the end." For Jack Van Diepen, an opponent of County Supervisor Joe Cuchiarra in the fifth district, being a political minority just means "you have to work a little bit harder."

Republicans, however, face tremendous obstacles in their efforts to unseat local state representatives. Assemblymember Farr faces no opposition in the primary and is beginning to consolidate his support in the 28th district. Fred Keeley, Farr's chief of staff, said it's "a bit early to put the Farr machinery into high gear, but the campaign transmission is definitely in gear." Keeley also noted that Republicans deserted their own party in 1982 and created strong bipartisan support for the Assemblymember. Farr won the 1982 election with an overwhelming 72 percent of the vote.

In addition to installing more conservative state and local politicians, local Republicans are trying to secure enough signatures to place Governor Deukmejian's reapportionment initiative on the state ballot in November. They argue that the reapportionment process (the determination of district boundaries for state and Congressional legislative offices) was turned into a political process by the predominantly Democratic state legislature. Mahaney said that "You just have to look at the map and see the districts right now and you'll realize they're not designed for fairness."

Deukmejian's plan would give the reapportionment task to an independent commission comprised of retired judges. The initiative comes after a California Supreme Court decision that declared unconstitutional a reapportionment reform bill signed by Deukmejian. Republicans hope to get around the Court's decision by amending the state constitution through the initiative process. Getting the initiative on the ballot is, Mahaney said, "The number one [Republican] priority in the state right now."

ALTHOUGH AREA REPUBLICANS are actively working for political change on the state and local levels, they have no plans to work on national Republican issues. Unlike local Democrats who hope to have an active part in constructing the party platform in San Francisco, local Republicans are content to accept the Republican platform as written. "We are invited to have input [on the platform], but that's not a priority here," said Isaak. "We feel we've got more important things to do in getting people elected."

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

"I'd say that the student body of UCSC right now is probably five times more conservative than it was five years ago. The problem is, the kids don't know it."

—UCSC Republican Vic Marani

One of the people Republicans will be working most diligently to re-elect is, of course, President Reagan. Reagan enjoys tremendous support among the Republicans interviewed by *City on a Hill*, all of whom cited the economy as the primary reason they support the president. Marani noted that "the economy is a hell of a lot better than when Carter was president." Isaak, too, said that she was pleased with the nation's economy. "I think he's doing a fantastic job," she said. "I just can't see any justification for changing something that's working so well."

Republicans hope to parlay this impression of a revived economy into a victory for Reagan, but other issues, particularly defense, were cited as potential Reagan weaknesses. "Personally," said Marani, "I think he's gone a little too far with his defense spending." Mahaney noted that overseas intervention could be a major problem for Reagan. "I'm not certain mining harbors in Nicaragua was a good move. I think he has to take the blame," Mahaney said.

Isaak and Van Diepen, however, said they were pleased with what Isaak termed the president's "positive stance on the defense of the nation." Van Diepen stated, "They're all bitching about the defense budget, but if America had had the same president in 1939 [as it does now,] Japan would not have attacked the United States."

In spite of disagreements over defense spending, the Republicans interviewed said they believed the Democrats could not offer a better candidate than Reagan. "I don't think any one of them [Democratic challengers] can beat him," Mahaney asserted. Sutherland said she had reservations about Jesse Jackson's religious emphasis. "Nobody argues about Jesse Jackson being a Reverend," she said. She went on to say, "Just think, if a Catholic priest were running for president, wouldn't there be screaming and hollering?"

Marani, however, had a different viewpoint on Jackson's candidacy. Through Jackson's registration of minorities and the corresponding surge of Black interest in politics, Jackson is, Marani claimed, "bringing in an entirely new segment of voters and that's probably the most dangerous thing—looking at it from a Republican standpoint—that could happen to President Reagan." This new segment, Marani explained, is made up almost exclusively of disaffected voters who could hurt Reagan in November.

Marani said that Reagan needs to hope for a fragmented Democratic party that is unable to unite behind a single candidate. "It's going to be a lot closer race than people are anticipating," he said.

Others, however, said they believe Reagan's performance in office severely threatens his chances for re-election. Tim Jenkins, a member of the Santa Cruz County Democratic Central Committee, said that record military spending, a dangerous foreign policy, and attacks on women's and minority rights will cause voters to turn away from the Republican party. Jenkins said voters in November will realize that "behind the smile of the 'Great Communicator' lies the most divisive and least compassionate president in our nation's history."

Moreover, this disaffection with Reagan will, in Jenkins' opinion, damage local Republicans' efforts to gain seats at the state level. "I think their chances [to unseat local Democrats] are very slim," he said.

Although the presidential race may be disputed, Republicans here are nonetheless optimistic about their chances for a general resurgence, especially among young voters. Sutherland said she was "delighted that there are young Republicans up at UCSC," referring to the Conservative and Moderate Political Union of Students. "That's where the strength is going to come from—the young people who are looking into the Republican party."

Marani said that as a student at UCSC he has noticed an increase in the number of conservative students. "I'd say that the student body of UCSC right now is probably five times more conservative that it was five years ago. But the problem is, the kids don't know it." Nevertheless, students voted nine to one in favor of the progressive candidates in the November city council election. Marani also contended that if more local conservative candidates campaigned on campus, students would vote for them. Students then "wouldn't be such a factor in elections anymore."

However students may vote in the future, local Republicans and conservatives have made it clear they hope to be a major force in Santa Cruz politics. Whether those hopes are realistic or idle political daydreams depends, ultimately, on the voters this June and November.

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Photo by ANNIE VALVA

New Student Center

Waiting in the Wings

by Elisabeth Weber

ALL POLITICALLY ACTIVE students on campus will, sooner or later, find themselves in the Student Activities A-Frame. The tent-shaped building next to Cowell houses almost every student organization at UCSC. At any given time, there will be representatives from at least three different groups competing for space in the cramped room. The air is either stuffy or icy. You have to slam the door to lock it, which makes the clock fall off the wall. There are holes in the floor, and the ceiling leaks when it rains.

The decrepit state of the building, combined with a lack of space for campus organizations, has motivated students to begin campaigning for a new student center. Last January, a meeting was held by the Campus Activities Office and interested students to discuss the fate of the Student Activities A-frame, and the Career Planning A-frame located behind it.

At the meeting, the need to renovate the A-frames was discussed, and an addition connecting the two buildings was proposed. The need for both a Women's center and a Third World center was also raised. Susie Hickock, a Campus Activities Assistant, believes that since everyone's wishes cannot be met, most of the suggestions were "90 percent fantasy." "CalPIRG needs more space; so does the Student Lobby. The roof needs weatherization, the floor needs carpeting..."

Campus Activities Coordinator Jan Trabucco explained that the condition of the building is delaying a solution. "We've run into problems," she said. "I just found out from the architect that the building is riddled with dry rot. It's probably not worth a major addition. It should be repaired; or it may be worth it to tear it down and start over." Instead of building a small center on the present site, or constructing an addition to the existing structure, Trabucco believes UCSC needs a new, bigger student center.

'We need offices for the student groups," she continued. "They need a meeting place, where they can have their own space, but are near each other for networking purposes." The student activities coordinators are currently writing a proposal to the chancellor for a new student center. If the chancellor approves the idea, the proposal will become a referendum on a future campus election ballot. Students would vote whether they want a center and whether to use reg fee capital reserves to help fund the center, or to just pay more fees to raise money.

The $500,000 that exists in the registration fee capital reserves would only cover a fraction of the cost of the center. Reg fees would have to be increased at least slightly to pay for the building costs of the complex Trabucco is envisioning. A new center might include an auditorium, restaurant, offices, campus activities, and a bookstore, and would be constructed sometime in the next few years.

A new center might replace the A-Frame and house an auditorium, restaurant, and bookstore.

The problem remains, however, of determining conclusive student opinion on the subject, on a campus known for its voting apathy. Will the students be willing to pay for a facility that won't become a reality for some of them until after they graduate? For the next few years, in any case, the A-frame will remain, slowly disintegrating as student groups fight for desk space.

UC Redirects

Up in the Air

by Ellen Guilbert Brown

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN HIGH school track stars with 4.0 grade point averages are rejected by UC Berkeley and redirected to UCSC? Jaws drop and dreams may shatter, but for the past five years, UCSC's Berkeley redirect program has guaranteed many students placement at Berkeley after they spend two years at UCSC.

However, because of a dramatic surge in UC applications over the last four years, the systemwide redirection policy faces the possibility of a complete overhaul. The result may be the elimination of UCSC's Berkeley redirect program.

In fall 1979, UCSC's Berkeley redirect program was implemented to bolster sagging enrollment and to ensure that those students redirected from their first-choice campuses would remain in the UC system. According to UCSC Chancellor Robert Sinsheimer, who played a major role in the development of the Berkeley redirection in 1979, "We thought that a program where students could come [to UCSC], and then have the option of [attending] Berkeley after two years, might keep them in the UC system."

With UC enrollment declining, Berkeley welcomed the program, which would provide a constant influx of students after the program's initial two years. Bruce Erfer, director of Institutional Data Analysis at UCSC, explained, "At the time [the Berkeley redirect program] was instituted, we expected systemwide enrollment to decline because of a dropping number of high school graduates. If that would happen, the students that would transfer to Berkeley would not only help out UCSC, but turn around and help Berkeley, too."

Today, however, Berkeley faces no enrollment problem. In fact, Berkeley led all campuses in both the number of applicants and the increase in applications over the last year. The systemwide Office of Admissions and Records reported that Berkeley received 17,821 applications this year in comparison to 13,715 last year—resulting in a 23 percent rise over the past year. Four thousand applications were redirected from Berkeley in 1983, while an estimated 10,000 applications from Berkeley and 2,500 from UCLA will be redirected next year.

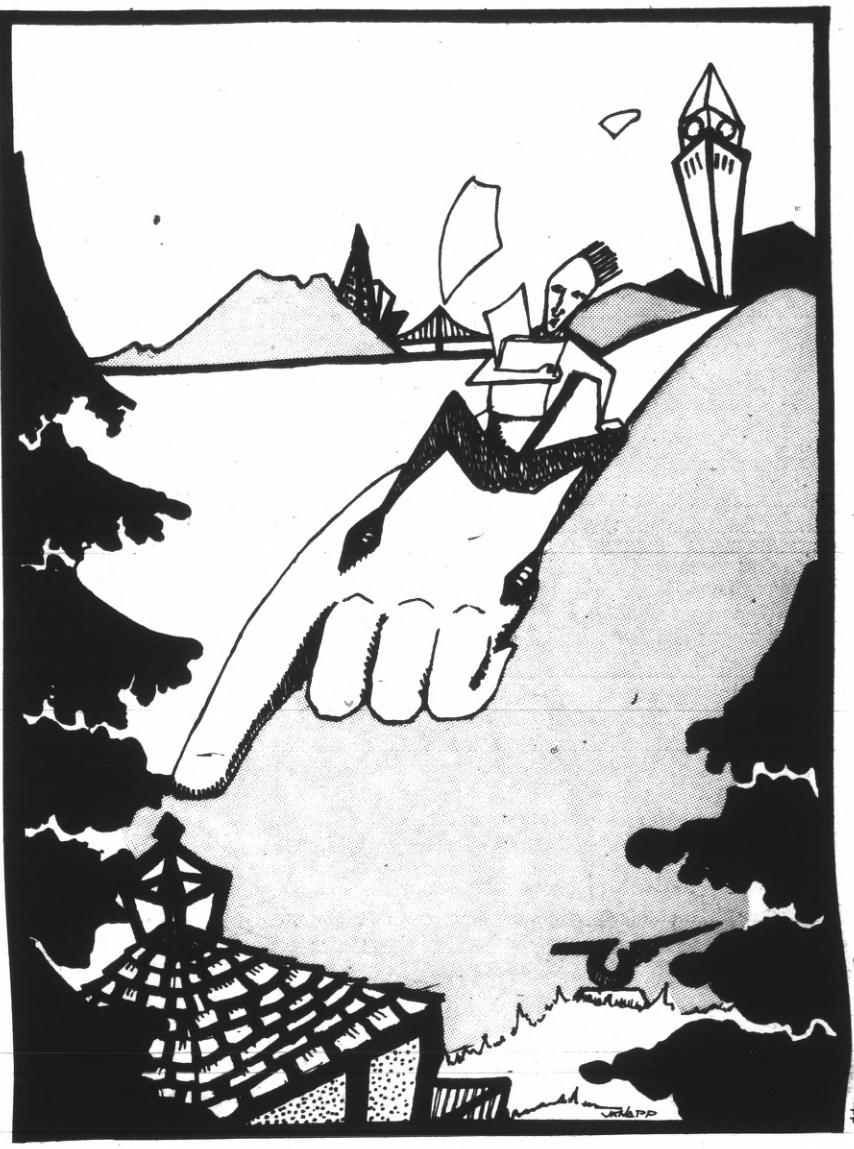
According to Erfer, who is sympathetic to those campuses inundated with applications, "The whole redirection program for Berkeley and UCLA is an immense headache because they are processing applications for people they are never going to see."

This headache has caused the systemwide Board of Admissions and Relations with Schools to recommend the elimination of the redirect program in favor of a new "multiple-filing" system. The multiple-filing system would allow a student to submit separate applications and application fees to any or all eight UC campuses. Currently, a student focuses on his or her first choice campus with the possibility of redirection to his or her second or third choice campuses. With the multiple-filing system, a student could theoretically be accepted at all eight campuses to which he or she applied. The student would then choose which campus to attend in the fall, while circumventing the often disappointing possibility of being redirected.

Last Wednesday, the Council of UC Chancellors met to discuss this alternative policy. The Council decided that more study on the multiple-filing system is necessary before it is instituted.

A similar program was implemented last fall for engineering and computer science students. Prior to this multiple-filing program, competition for admission into colleges of engineering at the UC campuses was so stiff that students were filing multiple applications anyway, with the hope of multiple acceptances.

The student-initiated multiple-filing was put to an end when it was discovered by admissions officers who told students to remain with their first-choice campus. Today, an adivisory committee is reviewing reports from the various UC campuses on the level of their satisfaction with the multiple-filing system. According to Chancellor Sinsheimer, "one reason for delaying" the implementation of multiple filing "is to see how" multiple filing for engineering and computer science students "works out."



drawing by Jennifer Knapp

REDIRECTION PLAYS A MAJOR role in the enrollment process at UCSC. "One out of every eight students in this campus is a redirect," explained Erfer. "This year alone, 27 percent of the freshman (sic) enrollment is Berkeley redirects." Erfer predicts the number of Berkeley redirects will jump to one-third of the freshperson class next year.

Although overall enrollment at UCSC has increased 29 percent over the last year with the number of direct applicants increasing by nine percent, Joe Allen, Associate Dean of Admissions as UCSC attributes a major part of the overall increase to "those students who were not able to get into their first-choice campus." Since UCSC relies heavily on redirects, Erfer predicts that the elimination of the redirect program "might cause UCSC enrollment to decline substantially".

There are mixed feelings among UC and UCSC administrators concerning the actual advantages and disadvantages of scrapping the redirection program for the multiple-filing system. Allen views the redirection system with a positive eye. "A lot of students that come to UCSC through the redirection program have never considered us," he said. "They come from families who have an either negative view, or no view, about Santa Cruz." Allen continued, "A lot of students that come here [through redirection] are satisfied with the campus and we have turned around a lot of skeptics as a result."

Allen, who recognizes the importance of redirection to UCSC enrollment, also sees the benefits that UCSC could reap from multiple filing. Concerned that the redirect program turns UCSC into a "community college for Berkeley" and that UCSC relies heavily on redirects as a "crutch" for enrollment, Allen sees multiple filing as a way to attract more students who are truly interested in UCSC and rid UCSC of its community college stereotype. Because students will submit separate applications and application fees to each UC campus, Allen believes students will "look at them all and look at them carefully".

Other UC administrators are not so optimistic. In the February 15 issue of Berkeley's *Daily Californian,* Ed Apodaca, UC director of admissions and outreach services, noted the drawbacks that multiple-filing creates for the students as well as for the campuses. "Under the proposed system, students will have to be aware of more deadlines," he said. "Filing multiple applications will be an added expense and students will probably have to fill out multiple financial aid applications."

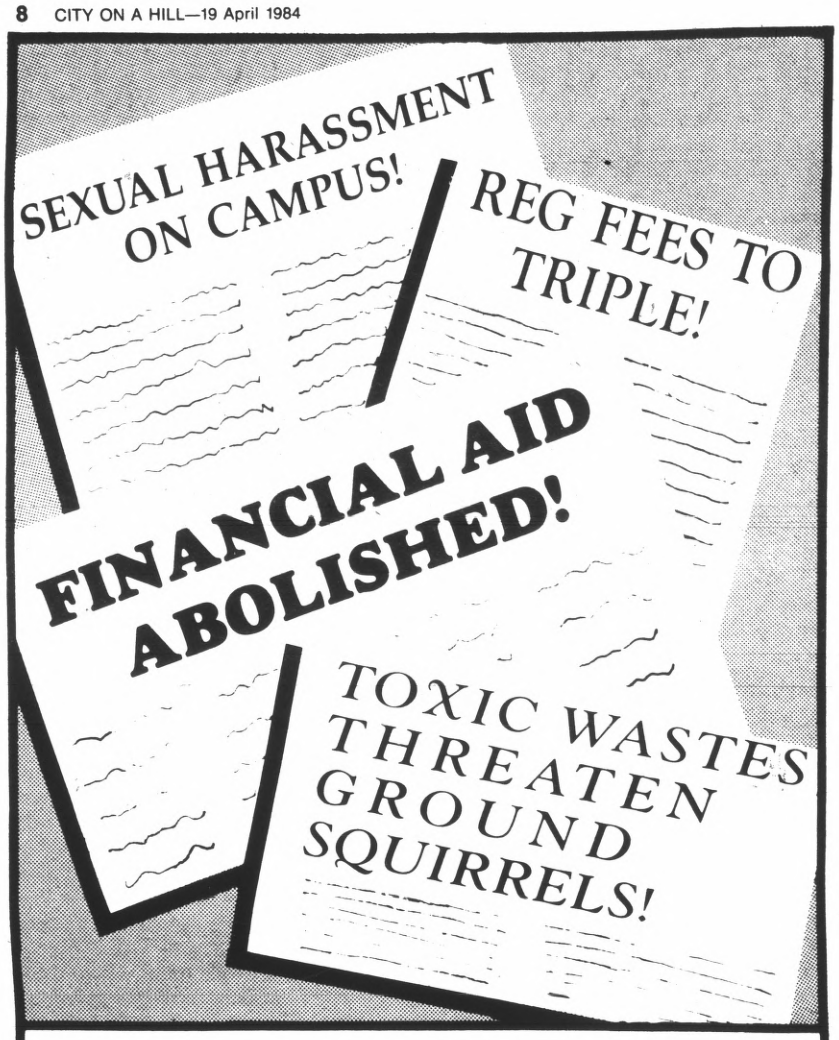
Another objection to multiple application filing concerns the "take rate" or the actual number of students that enroll after acceptance. Because the multiple-filing system would allow a student to be accepted at any or all of the UC campuses, the final number of enrollees at each campus will remain unknown until all acceptances and rejections are finalized. According to Allen, who pays close attention to UCSC's enrollment, multiple filing "throws the numbers off completely. Right now it is an imprecise science. Multiple filing will make [the calculation of enrollees] impossible."

Phillip C. Curtis, chair of the Board of Admissions and Relations with Schools and a UCLA math professor, told the *Daily Cal* that he finds multiple filing a hassle for UC administrators. "One of the reasons the university hasn't moved to a multiple-filing system," said Curtis, "is because of the extra work involved when applications are received by multiple campuses."

However, Chancellor Sinsheimer sees multiple application filing as a way to eliminate the time constraints which redirection imposes on the campuses. "The basic problem for Berkeley and UCLA is that the redirection program requires them to make some kind of a decision on whom to accept and whom not to accept, in the six weeks after the application deadline," he said.

This time constraint, explained Sinsheimer, forces Berkeley and UCLA to make decisions based on "arbitrary grade points and SAT scores" instead of studying the applications "in any detail." He continued, "What [Berkeley and UCLA] would like is a system that would give them more choices. If there were a multiple-filing system, they would have as long as they wanted, because student could have applied to other UC campuses."

The Council of Chancellors' decision to study the effects that multiple application filing would have on the UC system may last indefinitely. Although the elimination of redirection may help out the campuses hardest hit by the surge of UC applications and the over-use of the redirection procedure, UCSC may face enrollment problems similar to those it faced in 1979. If this happens, according to Chancellor Sinsheimer, "something analogous" to the redirection program may be put on the drawing board.



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SPECIAL COMMITTEES
Chancellor's Discretionary Funds
Council of Provosts
Orientation Committee
Unoccupied Cowell Ranch Buildings

CITY*clips*

Photo by LAURIE COLE

Cocoanut Grove workers, Grey Panthers, and other supporters take to the streets in their campaign to force the Seaside Co. to the bargaining table.

Solidarity by the Sea

Last Saturday, a group of about 30 protestors—silver-haired Grey Panthers, young Cocoanut Grove employees, and other supporters—carried signs, leafletted, and chanted in an informational picket line assembled in front of the Seaside Company's Casa Del Rey retirement hotel. Seaside also owns the Cocoanut Grove, Wellington Coffee Shop, and the Boardwalk. The picketers were protesting the Seaside Company's refusal to recognize the Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees Union (HERE), voted in last August by Grove and Wellington's workers, as well as unsafe working conditions, poor pay, no benefits, and inconsistent scheduling. "Seaside is putting money into attorneys' fees that they could be putting into employees' benefits and wages," said one Grove employee.

Picketers from the Cocoanut Grove, fearing harassment by their Seaside employers, wore bandanas tied around their faces to prevent identification. "We're wearing masks because we're afraid of losing our jobs," said one disguised worker.

Today, Thursday, workers at the Casa Del Rey, who unionized last year before Seaside bought the hotel, will cast ballots to decide whether the union stays.

"We're here to support the union," said Grey Panther spokesperson Al Rowe, explaining the presence of the Grey Panthers in the picket line. But Rowe said they're also concerned about "what will happen to the old people who live in the Casa Del Rey [under Seaside ownership]."

Service Cutback

Sunday's power outage may have been nature's way of telling the tourists it was time to go home, but neither the sun-starved hordes from San Jose nor local residents appeared too thrilled with the day-long blackout that backed up traffic for miles and closed down a number of local businesses. PG&E officials blamed an exploded circuit breaker at the company's Moss Landing plant for the power failure that blacked out 200,000 people in four counties. Tempers flared as beer-sodden home-bound valley people found themselves trapped in traffic jams on Ocean Street that didn't clear until well after dark, but no violence was reported. PG&E managed to restore power to isolated parts of the city by early evening but full service didn't resume until Monday morning. Officials are investigating reports that gunshots were responsible for the Moss Landing explosion.

Does This Mean We'll Exchange Surfers?

Santa Cruz Sister City Commissioners decided last week that Santa Cruz needs another sibling city—in the Soviet Union. *Although Santa* Cruz has seaside sister cities in Spain, Japan, Venezuela, and Italy, the Sister City Commission decided that one in the Soviet Union would have a positive influence on severely strained US-Soviet relations. "As Americans, we know little about the Soviet Union and the variety of that culture," said Commissioner Peter Klotz-Chamberlin.

Saki, a seacoast community of 40,000, is the city that most interests the commission. It lies on the Crimean peninsula and is close to a university. Klotz-Chamberlin said the commission hopes to "send an official greeting from the city of Santa Cruz and get some response."

Although two previous mayors of Santa Cruz identified themselves as socialists, commissioners insist ideology has nothing to do with the proposal. "Getting into politics on the sister city commission would be the antithesis of what the committee is trying to do—establish communication and friendships on a person to person basis," said councilmember and former commissioner Arnold Levine.

Cheap Rent

Need a place to stay? Well, if you're a minor in Santa Cruz County, 15 bucks will get you a room, clothing, and three meals a day. There is a catch, however. The room is in Juvenile Hall, and your parents have to pay for it. The Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors voted without discussion Tuesday to charge parents of minors housed in Juvenile Hall $15 a day to help cover the $68 a day it costs the county to feed, clothe, and house each juvenile. Legally, the county could charge up to $20.40 for each day spent in Juvenile Hall. The Supervisors approved the proposal on the recommendation of outgoing Probation Chief James Solomon. ✓

Coalition for Nicaragua

Preparing for the Worst

by Linda Turpin

AT A RECENT NEWS CONference President Reagan dismissed a question about the 2000 US troops training in Honduras and the accompanying risk of a wider war in Central America, by saying, "All they are is war games."

Not content to play the hand dealt them in this Administration's game plan, various Santa Cruz progressive groups and individuals are joining together—as part of a consolidated national effort—to show those in power that they are not holding all the cards.

The Coalition for Nicaragua, a newly-formed local organization comprised of people involved in solidarity work for Central America, plans a two-pronged attack against increased US military build-up and intervention in Central America: community outreach and education, and planned public emergency response, in case of overt US invasion in the region.

A wide range of local groups have joined together in active opposition to the Reagan Administration's policies.

Sojeila Maria Silva, spokesperson for the group, said possibilities for public action could include, but are not limited to: letter-writing campaigns to newspapers and congressional representatives; student and worker strikes and demonstrations; civil disobedience and outreach work—knocking on doors and talking to people about what's happening in Central America.

Stressing that the Coalition's plans for emergency response are still being formulated, Silva said, "This is the time we need people to come in and say what they'd like to see done in their workplace or [in the area] they live."

Currently, the Coalition includes representatives from the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the People's Action Network (PAN), Witness for Peace in Nicaragua, the Latin American Task Force for the Resource Center for Non-Violence, the People's Democratic Club, and the Santa Cruz chapter of the New Jewish Agenda (KOLAYNU).

During last month's Central America Week, the Coalition sponsored two successful events: a forum featuring speakers involved in support work in Nicaragua, and a memorial Mass for assassinated Archbishop Romero of El Salvador, which was followed by a Latin American cultural festival.

Speakers at the forum included harvesters who had recently returned from the coffee brigades, and people who are involved in the Nicaraguan literacy campaign. Other participants had worked with Salvadoran refugees in Nicaragua or spent time at the border with Witness for Peace.

The 250 people who attended the memorial Mass at Holy Cross Mission filled the church to overflowing. The evening concluded with a candlelight vigil, procession, and *pena*.

Silva described the *pena* as a Latin American cultural festival. In Latin America, overt political activity is too dangerous. "So what they do," she said, "is have a big cultural festival with poetry and music, but the poetry and music is very political."

On a national level, two organizations—The Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES), and The National Network of Solidarity with Nicaraguan People—are working on huge emergency response plans, and Silva said the Santa Cruz Coalition will coordinate with those plans as part of a consolidated national effort.

During last November's "Big Pine II" operations, US troops engaged in military maneuvers in Honduras—a package deal that included the construction of permanent military bases, several airfields, a radar station, and a hospital capable of holding 4000 wounded. Three weeks ago, the US sent 2000 troops to train in Honduras.

On two days notice, CISPES activated the first stage of their emergency response and held demonstrations in San Francisco.

At his latest press conference, Reagan reiterated his assertion that Nicaragua is exporting revolution to El Salvador. "We're going to try to inconvenience the government of Nicaragua until they quit that kind of action," he said, reaffirming his support of US-backed *contra* activities such as the mining of ports off the Nicaraguan coast.

The Coalition is prepared to take a range of actions from letter writing to civil disobedience if Reagan invades Central America.

After the Coalition for Nicaragua forms its plans for action, said Silva, "We'll set them in motion by building for an emergency response. People are pretty concerned, but they don't know what to do. Given a chance, [they] will plug in."

Photo by LAURIE COLE

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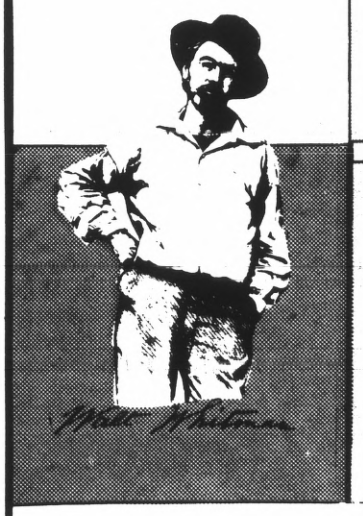

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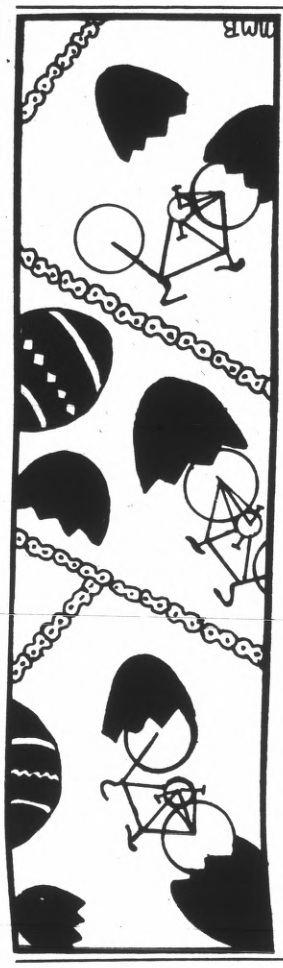

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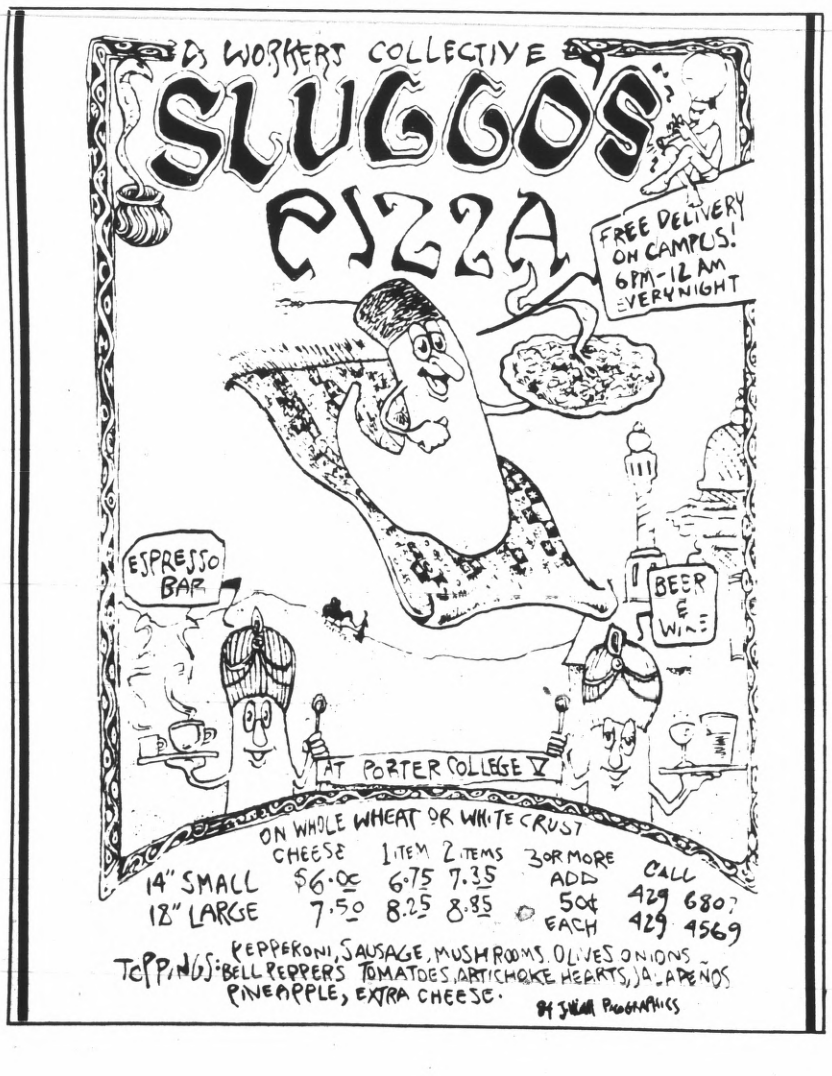
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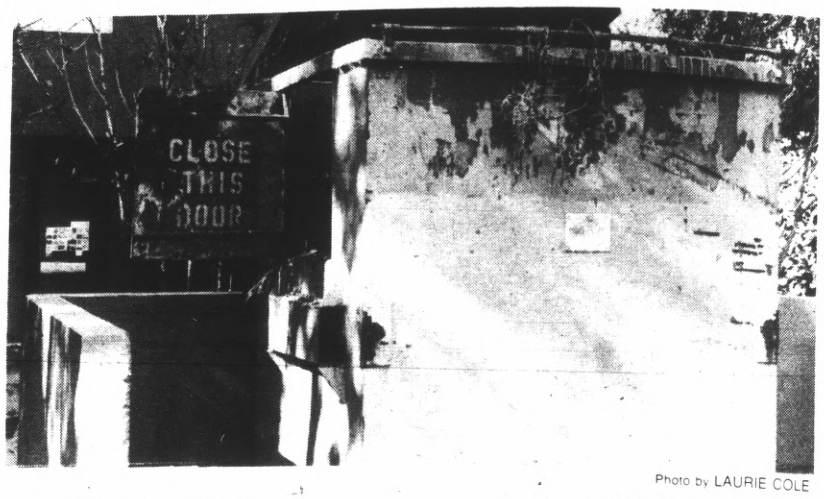


Photo by LAURIE COLE

Money in the Meters

The University of California received the largest private gift in its history last week, which will help build the world's most powerful telescope.

The $36 million donation is from the Marion O. Hoffman Trust. In the will she wrote December 15, she requested that the funds from her estate be used "to assist in the construction of the Ten-Meter Telescope project planned by the Board of Regents of the University of California." The following day she died of throat cancer.

The telescope will be built from 36 six-foot-wide hexagonal mirrors which will be positioned to create a single continuous surface equal to a 400-inch mirror. As of now, the Soviets have built the largest telescope— one with a 230-inch mirror. University astronomers plan to build the telescope on the 14,000 foot summit of Mauna Kea in Hawaii.

But Hoffman's gift is only part of a $100 million package put together by UC, which will include other donors, institutions, and interested government agencies. Hoffman's gift "adds a sense of reality to the project," said Dr. Harold Ticho, chair of the telescope executive management committee. "When you don't have any money for construction, you don't know whether it will come to be. Now that we have a large donation, we know that it is real."

Contemplative Gardner

Many people have questioned UC's management of the Livermore and Los Alamos weapons labs over the years. So far the UC administration has refused to sever ties with the labs, but UC's new president, David Gardner, has not yet taken a stance on the issue.

The contract renewal will come before the Board of Regents in October 1985, as it does every five years, and the position of President Gardner on the issue is considered a key factor in the board's decision.

Speaking to civic and business leaders at a luncheon last week in San Francisco, Gardner described the contract renewal as a "very difficult, live, emotional issue." He said he is thoroughly reviewing the issue, and will seriously study the implications of his decision before making it.

"I have friends whom I respect on both sides of the issue, and am currently meeting with them one-to-one to elicit their views," said Gardner. "Until I am confident of my own view on the issue, I won't express it."

Draft Bill Dies

California college students and educators won a decisive victory in Sacramento recently when Measure AB 2570 was killed in the Assembly's Education Committee. The measure was fashioned after the Solomon Amendment which requires males 18 or older to be registered for the draft in order to receive federal financial aid. The assembly bill, defeated by a 6-5 vote, would have prohibited the Student Aid Commission or any other public or private higher education institution from providing state financial aid.

The UC Student Lobby waged major opposition to what Lobby Director Ron Balestrieri called "a reactionary piece of legislation." The author of the bill, *assemblymember Frank Hill*, said the measure was intended to ensure that the state would comply with federal law and to prevent UC officials from circumventing the law. Hill does not intend to reintroduce the bill.

The measure received scathing critiques from various assembly members. Assemblymember John Vasconcellos described it as racist and as "utmost fascism." Assemblymember Tom Hayden said the University should not be forced to "single out" students or become a "harassing agency." The Supreme Court will hold a hearing on April 24 regarding the constitutionality of the Solomon Amendment.

Bucking Trends

At his presidential inauguration at UCLA last Thursday, David Gardner repeated a familiar theme of his first months as UC president: that UC is recovering economically and can begin to "mold the future" of higher education.

Gardner pointed out that confidence in higher education is growing, after "two extremely difficult decades" when the University faced periods of public alienation and dwindling financial support. He attributed the new optimism to the current state legislature and Governor George Deukmejian, who is recommending a 30 percent budget increase for the UC system in 1984-85.

The new UC president said the University will be able to focus on the long term issues of educational policy and the quality of its programs, now that fiscal survival is becoming less of a worry.

"It is one of civilization's effective triumphs that while conserving the past, the University helps mold the future," said Gardner. "I believe that the University of California bears the standard of significance in a world awash with trivia."

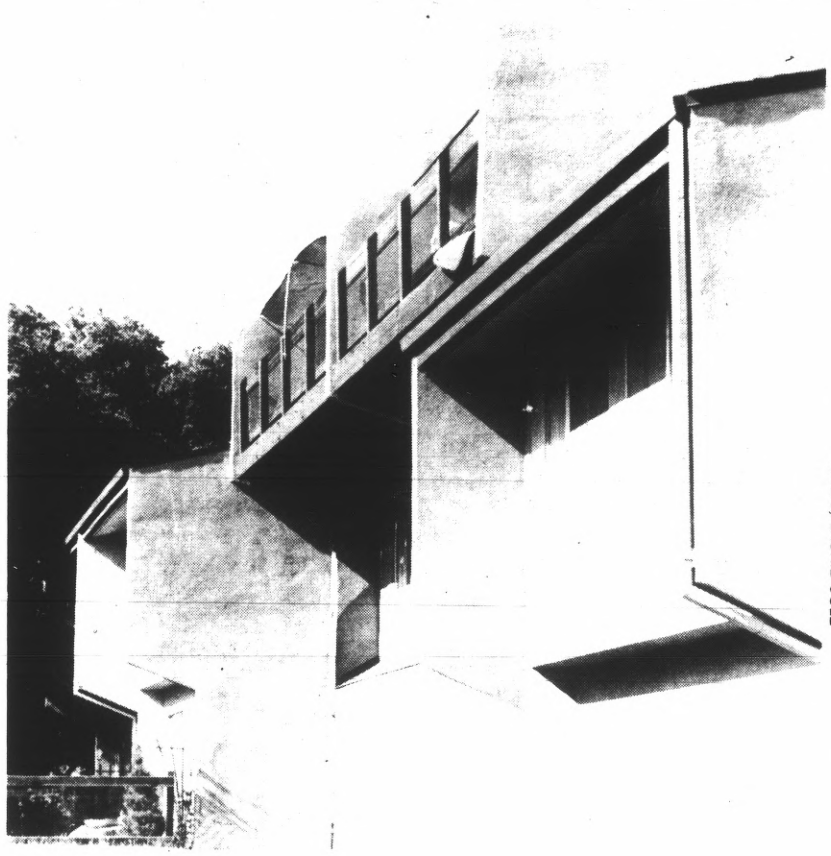


Photo by LAURIE COLE

Help Wanted Here

by Lisa Crystal

MOST UCSC STUDENTS spend their college years studying, socializing, and holding down occasional jobs. But for some students, life is a constant struggle to find study time while performing household chores, working, and caring for children—parties, movies, and other recreational fare are luxuries in which they can seldom indulge.

This struggle is a familiar one to many of the approximately 600 UCSC students who are married or have dependent children—and who comprise a significant but largely ignored segment of the student population. Nearly 200 students with families live in the Family Student Housing (FSH) complex on the far west side of campus where rent is cheaper than downtown, but living conditions are less than ideal. Some are two-parent families with as many as three children living in the two bedroom apartments. Most are single mothers who often work, in addition to studying and taking care of their children.

Students with families are among the poorest students on campus. Eighty percent of FSH residents receive financial aid, and some rely on welfare for their livelihoods. Twenty-five of the poorest families pay their $365 monthly rent with funds issued by the Public Housing Authority.

But child care—or the lack of it—is perhaps the greatest source of anxiety for FSH families. Those lucky enough to afford day-care can enroll their pre-schoolers full time in the child care center at the entrance to campus for $148 a month. Some 30 children attend another day-care center, located at FSH, which is subsidized by a state grant; but many children remain on the waiting list at the FSH Center. The FSH after-school recreation program offers some supervised activities for school-age children, but there is no official enrollment or "check-in" for these children. Their indoor recreation area consists of a cramped, 10x20 foot room. "They're latch-key kids," said Annette Emery, FSH resident and member of the 12-member FSH Student Council. "They drop in, do some projects, and go home."

Mounting frustration over the lack of funds, facilities, and community support prompted Emery and Carol Solon, another FSH Councilmember, to meet briefly with Chancellor Sinsheimer in his office last week. "We're on the far side of campus. At times it seems like people want to forget we're there," Solon explained to the chancellor. But she and Emery claim that since there are so many UCSC students with families, FSH should receive a greater share of registration fee revenue, which they say could help improve the quality and quantity of day care and provide funds for more community activities for both off-campus and FSH families.

Emery and Solon also expressed their concern about a disparity in reg fee allocations. Although each of the eight colleges on campus receives $40,000 a year for student activities, FSH receives only $7,500, which barely provides a salary for the one full time administrator who oversees the FSH child care center and recreation program. "Colleges are using money for beer blasts and Pimp and Hooker dances, while we at Student Housing have to decide between clothes and books," Solon said.

She and Emery told the chancellor that although they are entitled to participate in activities at the colleges they are affiliated with, the colleges simply do not serve their social needs. "I'd like to go to dances. I'd like to go to concerts—but not punk rock ones," said Emery. She described her experience at a recent function at her college, Cowell, as "very awkward...socially I'm closer to their parents' age than [the students']."

Although Emery and Solon left the meeting without any firm promises from the chancellor regarding future FSH funding, Sinsheimer acknowledged that the needs of older students with families "are different from other students." Sinsheimer said he would "look into" the possibility of allocating more money to FSH.

This is not the first time FSH residents have solicited help from the chancellor. Several years ago FSH residents staged a sit-in demonstration at the chancellor's office to protest a rent hike; spiraling rental costs is a problem which has plagued FSH for several years. Although protestors managed to stave off the hike that time, in 1981-82 and 1982-83, monthly FSH rents jumped $50; this year a $35 increase took effect; and the chancellor recently approved next year's FSH budget, which includes a $20 rent hike.

According to FSH manager John Gorman, many of FSH's financial difficulties, including rent hikes, can be attributed to poor management in past years. For awhile, FSH's budget "ran in the red every year," said Gorman, and the little available revenue was used to cover housing costs. He said that when he took over the management position in 1981, FSH had "written off" $25,000 that year in unpaid rents. Gorman has developed a stricter policy regarding rental payments; now he offers warnings—and assistance—to families as soon as one month's rent becomes delinquent.

This is also not the first time FSH residents have attempted to obtain a greater share of reg fees. Gorman recently submitted a request to the Reg Fee Committee for more money and said he has "been trying for several years" to get more money to "put us on a par with the college activities program." But Gorman believes the prospect of getting more reg fee revenue for next year looks bleak, "given the fiscal climate" at UCSC.

'Colleges are using money for beer blasts while we have to choose between clothes or books.'

WHILE FSH RESIDENTS AWAIT the verdicts of the Reg Fee Committee and the chancellor, they continue to cope with daily life at FSH where the atmosphere seems high-pressured and unsupportive. Ruth Britany is one of many residents concerned about the effects of the environment there on parents and their children. "Parents here are under a lot of stress," said Britany, who along with her husband is a full time psychology major. "They have money and social problems, as well as academic problems."

Britany is one of several work-study students employed at the FSH day care center. She described day-care as "a very big problem," since only a fraction of the children who need day-care can be admitted to the center, depending on whether one or both parents are studying and the severity of the family's economic problems. "The ones in day-care are the lucky ones," Britany said. She added that recently she had to complain to the county Department of Social Services about a family whose four and five-year-old daughters were neglected. "They were out on winter days dressed inappropriately," she said. "They had sandals on in the rain. It was obvious they weren't being looked after."

Jackie Ross is another FSH resident who has observed unsupervised children. "It's really horrible late at night," she said. Little kids of six or seven are in the streets." Ross pointed out that though there is no weekend or evening child-care available, there are still options like the FSH babysitting co-op, an exchange system run by FSH parents.

But Ross said that unfortunately only 11 families participate in the co-op. "My personal opinion is that [parents] just don't care," Ross lamented. "There are some very nice people who live here. Then there are some not-so-nice ones." She said that in a stressful environment which tends to breed parental neglect, FSH "is almost like a little ghetto." Ross added that there seems to be "more than the average" amount of child abuse at FSH.

Besides child care, the biggest problem expressed by FSH residents is the lack of a *cohesive community there. Although FSH is comprised of close-knit clusters of apartments, there is little intermingling among families.* Several residents described the feeling that pervades FSH as one of "isolation." Annette Emery believes that if FSH had more money, it could expand the recreation program to include activities which would appeal to entire families instead of just children. "It's important to have neighborhood activities to establish some support up here," she said.

But some people believe university support of FSH should be carried even further. "FSH should have college status with all the privileges that go with it," said Cecilia Straten Downs, a single mother of a seven-year-old boy and full-time theater arts major. She believes these privileges should include counselors, more recreation facilities, a lounge, coffeehouse, and small library. "If there was just a place where people could meet, I think it would be beneficial," she said.

Even if FSH succeeds in obtaining more money, some FSH residents indicated that basic discrimination against student families at UCSC needs to be eradicated. Carol Solon described one instance in which she attempted to take her five-year-old daughter on a whale-watching trip through UCSC's Office of Physical Education and Recreation program—and was told her daughter could not take a student's place on the bus even if Solon paid her way.

"The college years should be more than just classes," said Annette Emery, expressing a sentiment familiar to many UCSC students with or without families. "For singles it's possible," she said, adding that until substantial improvements are made at FSH, "for families, it's impossible."

GSL Defaults

The Loan Danger

by Valerie Johnson

THIS YEAR THOUSANDS OF COLLEGE students flocked to their financial aid offices to pick up their Guaranteed Student Loans (GSL). But when they graduate—two, three, or four years from now—many of them will be unable to repay the loans. As of March, the default rate on the California Guaranteed Student Loan Program (GSL) soared to a record 12 percent.

The 12 percent is an average compiled of all loans made by the program to students at postsecondary schools. But this percentage does not illustrate the scope of the default problem. Although the average default for the UC system is 4.9 percent, there are 240 colleges and vocational schools in the US with default rates above ten percent, and many are as high as 25 to 62 percent.

Because of the high default rate among GSL recipients, the state could cut available funds from the program both to compensate for its incurred losses and to avert future defaults. To ward off potential cuts in GSL funds, UCSC's financial aid offices and local lending institutions have committed themselves to improving communication with loan recipients. For example, UCSC now requires "entrance and exit" interviews with all GSL recipients.

The purpose of these interviews is to discuss each student's commitment to repay the $1,000 to $2,500 loan, and the deferrals available. Jo Prilliman, UCSC Collections Manager, commented, "The greater awareness we can give the borrower, the lesser the chance of a default."

Prilliman and Kathleen Little, manager of Student Financial Aid Services, both believe the default rate is partly a result of the state privacy law. Because this law prohibits the name of a defaulted borrower from being released to the public, Little and Prilliman cannot learn who is delinquent in their payments. "We are unable to help students when we don't know who they are," said Little.

The average default rate for the UC system in the GSL Program last year was 4.9 percent; in contrast, UCSC's was 9.4 percent. Prilliman, however, believes this default rate is encouraging since it means that almost 91 percent of former GSL students are repaying their loans. "When examining the success of a student loan program, there is a tendency to emphasize the number of defaults," she said. "But in terms of money, the real key is how many are consistent in repaying their loans."

Student loans are easy to get but sometimes hard to pay back.

Once a GSL loan application has been approved by the university, the student needs only to submit it to one of the many lending institutions involved in the program. Even if a student proves his or her need for monetary aid, he or she must also demonstrate financial credibility. A bank usually requires an applicant to already have an account with it, or to at least open one. But seldom is a qualified student denied a loan.

In the GSL program, a person officially "defaults" when the balance of payment and the interest on the loan is four months overdue. In accordance with government regulations, Marion Boze, coordinator of the Student Loan Program at the River Street branch of County Bank in Santa Cruz, sends a letter requesting payment when payment is 20 days overdue. Every 30 days after that she sends another note, until 120 days is up. If she has not found the person at this point, she turns the case over to the state, which both compensates her department for the loss incurred by the default and continues searching for the person.

Like UCSC, lending banks are eager to design feasible repayment schedules with students, or arrange deferrals. Boze said, "We are ready to work with them [student borrowers] at any time...a lot of times, we find students are embarrassed to let us know they are unemployed."

Boze is familiar with the pitfalls GSL recipients face when looking for employment. "Here students get this fantastic education, but they cannot put it to use," she said. "They are either overqualified or underqualified for most of the few positions available in Santa Cruz."

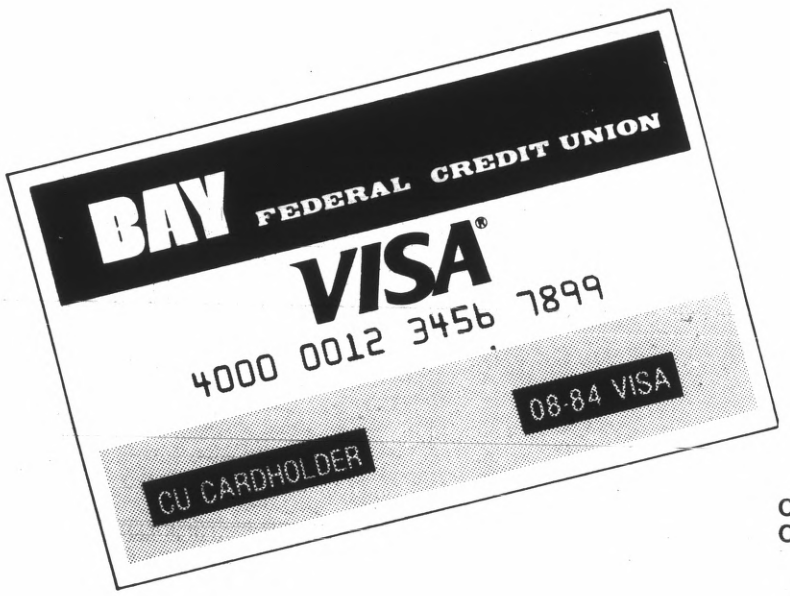
The discouraging job market has forced many loan recipients who have graduated to move out of the area to look for work. Of those who stay, some are confronted with the difficult choice of either sending in their monthly loan check or paying the utility bills.

Much like her university counterparts, Boze is confident the GSL Program can work as long as the borrower and the lender communicate. If a person is only delinquent for up to three of the monthly repayments, he or she can apply for either a forebearance or an unemployment deferment. The forebearance deferment requires the loan recipient to pay only the interest on the loan, which currently is eight percent.

With an unemployment deferment, Boze can defer payments for up to 12 months on both the principal and interest of the loan. However, she warned that this deferment should be used with care, since it can only be granted once in the loan's lifetime.

The popularity of the GSL Program may be attributed to the fact that student loans are much more accomodating than normal bank loans. "There is no way a bank will defer a loan for a whole year if a person is unemployed," said Boze. "They will simply foreclose on you." And then of course, she added, "You will have a bad credit rating."

To avoid defaults and other financial complications, her advice to students is to borrow no more than they need. "If you don't need it, don't take it. It's easy to get, but it's hard to pay back."



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A Heavy-Handed Approach

by Joost R. Hiltermann

THE US HAS WITHDRAWN ITS MARINES from Lebanon after the defeat of Lebanese Phalangist rule two months ago, leaving the various Lebanese factions to sort out their differences among themselves. Now there is little left for the US leadership to do except lick its wounds and figure out exactly what went wrong.

Yet hopes for a lull in American military involvement in the Middle East are unfounded. Although the chances for an international escalation of the Lebanese civil war have receded, a new and potentially vastly more dangerous conflict is pushing itself center-stage: the three-and-a-half year old war between Iran and Iraq.

Shots fired by a US naval vessel at an Iranian military plane last February served to remind the world of how war might disrupt the lifeline of the western world: the oil shipping lanes of the Persian Gulf. They also laid bare once more the *ad hoc* character of US strategy in the Middle East: problems are addressed as they occur, not anticipated and controlled. Then, once they do occur, they are not fully understood and addressed at their roots. Instead, policymakers have resorted to short-term solutions by hastily patching up existing enmity. Meanwhile the real conflicts besetting the Middle East are allowed to fester beneath the surface, often exacerbated by thoughtless meddling on the part of the US and its proxy, Israel.

The absence of a coherent US strategy in the Middle East (though there is certainly a clear *purpose*, which is, first and foremost, to secure the continued flow of oil) stems mainly from a poor understanding of the dynamics, the interests, and the hopes that drive the populations of the Middle Eastern nations. Too often, paranoia about the real or supposed threat of Soviet expansionism has blinded US strategists from seeing the more serious, unresolved conflicts in the region, like the persistence of the Palestinian problem. Too often, also, analyses of the situation, and policies deriving from these analyses, are couched in a Cold War vocabulary which ignores some of the pressing issues of oppression and inequality occurring along ethnic, sex, and class lines.

In the case of the war between Iran and Iraq, the US has shown as little foresight or diplomatic dexterity as in earlier interventions in Middle Eastern affairs, including US involvement in the Suez Canal crisis in 1956 and the ill-fated Marine mission in Lebanon of the last two years. By sending a fleet of over 30 ships, led by the USS *Midway*, into the Gulf, the US is once again falling back on a form of crude gunboat diplomacy, wielding a menacing stick without offering an incentive which could tempt the contestants into a peaceful settlement of their conflict. At the end of the big stick, crowned with a nuclear warhead, looms the possibility of a military confrontation with the Soviet Union.

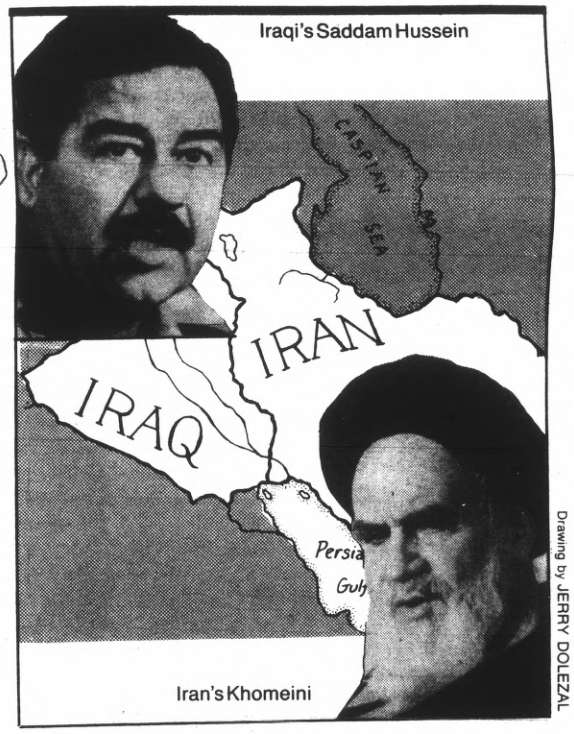
The Iran-Iraq war, which has already been compared with World War I for its grotesque idiocy and senselessness, its enormous casualties (half a million lives so far by some estimates), and its potential for uncontrollable escalation, began in the autumn of 1980. At that time, Iraqi president Saddam Hussein, banking on the instability and weakness of the fledgling Khomeini regime in neighboring Iran, ordered his troops to cross the border and make a deep thrust, in blitzkrieg fashion, into Iran. Hussein reportedly had set his sights on some Iranian territory long claimed by Iraq, and wanted to redraw the boundary lines between the two nations. However, Hussein underestimated the strength of the Iranian military and the resilience of Iran's Revolutionary Guards, and was consequently mired down.

In 1982, the tables were turned when Iranian forces penetrated Iraqi territory for the first time, but they too were unable to obtain a decisive victory in battle. The war has thus essentially reached a stalemate, although major battles over strategic towns and supply lines continue. Danger arises as soon as either one of the contestants tries to break the deadlock, either by throwing more advanced and deadly weaponry into the struggle, or by disrupting the flow of oil from the Gulf region. It is this last danger that US gunboats are supposed to deter or, if undeterrable, to counter by force.

US STAKES IN THIS WAR ARE HIGH. POLICYmakers in Washington fear that an Iranian victory, which is more likely than an Iraqi victory, will expand Iran's sphere of influence as far west as Jordan and as far south as the Gulf states—in other words, the entire oil-producing area in the Middle East. The US actually does not procure the bulk of its oil needs from the Middle East. In fact, over 90 percent of Iran's oil exports, for example, go to Southeast Asia, most notably Japan. A significant portion of the region's oil is piped to Western Europe as well. It is vital to US interests that the lifelines to its partners in the western alliance not be disrupted, lest the alliance be rendered powerless in the event of, say, a major western war effort elsewhere.

In other words, it is vital to US interests that the Middle Eastern oilfields stay within the western sphere of influence. This interest could be jeopardized, in the eyes of US policymakers, by 1) a Soviet expansion into Iran; 2) a desperate act like an Iraqi attack on the Iranian oil installations on Kharg island; or 3) an Iraqi defeat in the current war with Iran. How great is the likelihood that any of these events will occur?

First, it is doubtful that the USSR will expand its role in Iran. The Russians are bogged down in their own "Vietnam" in Afghanistan, and as recently as two months ago leaders of Iran's pro-Moscow communist Tudeh Party were being executed on orders of the Iranian leadership. The Soviet Union is probably more interested in keeping the US on its toes in the Gulf (perhaps as part of a strategy to weaken the US's global resolve), for instance by supplying Russian weapons to Soviet proxies in the area, than in invading and occupying Iran, a nearly impossible task given the current Iranian antipathy toward the Soviets.



Drawing by JERRY DOLEZAL

Less unlikely is a desperate Iraqi attack on Iranian oilfields, the backbone of the Iranian war effort. Iran has warned that such an attack might prompt it to blockade the Strait of Hormuz, a narrow, strategically vital waterway connecting the Persian Gulf with the Indian Ocean and the rest of the world. Iraq is now able to carry out such a strike. France, apparently not tempered by its compromising and costly involvement in the simmering civil war in Chad, has thrown its weight behind the Iraqi regime, equipping it with sophisticated Super Etendard fighter planes that are built to launch the deadly Exocet missiles.

However, the western nations supporting Iraq are applying strong pressure on president Hussein not to use these weapons in combat: the risks of a possible closure of the Strait of Hormuz and an anticipated American military retaliation would be too great. The supplying of these weapons and the subsequent threats to employ them should consequently be seen as attempts to persuade Iran to come to the negotiating table. It is playing with fire, just the same.

The third possible development, an Iranian victory, is so great a world threat that it will not be allowed to happen. The position of both superpowers, the US and the USSR, has been to let the war continue until both contestants are so exhausted that they might find a peaceful solution more attractive. A victory for either Iran or Iraq would be undesirable to the US and the USSR, both of whom prefer to see the two oil nations keep each other in check.

In this context, when Iran delinked from the western world in 1979 and began to assert itself as an Islamic state, many Americans claimed that the balance of power in the Gulf had been upset. They consequently supported the lightning Iraqi attack on Iran in 1980 (Iraq, in fact, was removed from the Pentagon's list of "terrorist" nations right after the attack), because they saw in it a possibility of restoring the lost balance. Most Arab nations closed line behind Iraq, as did the Soviet Union (who had signed a treaty of friendship with Iraq in 1972) and several western nations, including France, the former colonial ruler of Iraq.

Iran's resistance at first was minimal, if only because the country was still reeling from the rapid changes brought on by the revolution, which at first had an adverse effect on the economy. In addition, Iran lost many of its traditional trading partners in the furor over the hostage crisis.

In the last few years, however, Iran has experienced a phenomenal economic recovery. Still outlawed in the international diplomatic community, Iran has nevertheless succeeded in forging strong commercial links with West Germany, Japan, Turkey, Britain, and Italy. Iran's oil industry is booming, and exports are up to 2.7 million barrels of oil a day. Also, somewhat surprisingly, US imports from Iran (mostly petroleum products) have risen sharply in the past year and are now almost equal to US imports from Israel.

So whereas Iran can finance its costly war through its trade with a number of industrialized nations, Iraq, whose economy is in shambles, is forced to rely mostly on its foreign friends (France, the US, the USSR, and most other Arab nations except neighboring Syria) for economic and military aid. The war is also highly unpopular in Iraq and, unlike in Iran, young recruits for the war are increasingly hard to find. With the prospect of dwindling manpower to be used as cannon fodder, Iraqi president Saddam Hussein has already resorted to more drastic measures, like chemical weapons, to defend his territory. Given Iran's economic and demographic strength, *the long-term odds for victory are clearly in Iran's favor, even if the Iraqi leadership decided to pursue chemical warfare and throws in the Exocet missiles to top it off.*

This is a distressing prospect for the Reagan administration. Invoking the Carter doctrine (Carter's pledge in 1979 that the US would defend its interests in the Gulf, by force if necessary), Reagan has ordered a US naval flotilla of about 30 ships into the Gulf. These ships form part of the US Central Command, formerly known as the Rapid Deployment Force. Britain also sent a number of ships.

The presence of a large number of foreign warships off the Iranian coast is an act of intimidation that is not likely to be well received by the Iranians. Its ostensible objective is to dampen Iranian hopes of expansion and to prevent an eventual Iranian closure of the Strait of Hormuz. Underlining Iranian resolve to counter any threat to its sovereignty, the Iranian speaker of parliament, Hojatolislam Hashemi Rafsanjani, has vowed that not even World War III could reopen the Strait, if blocked by Iran. Thus, as a tool to prevent or at least contain an Iranian victory, the American cure could be worse than the supposed problem, especially considering the possible nuclear ramifications.

This is indeed one of the ironies of the war in the Gulf: although the US and the USSR find themselves in an uneasy, certainly not openly acknowledged, alliance behind Iraq, overreaction on the part of the Americans in the form of aggression against Iran might provoke the USSR to shift its support to the Khomeini regime. The territorial integrity of Iran, which has a common border with the Soviet Union, is a key requisite for Soviet security in the eyes of the Russian leadership. Consequently, a US takeover of Iran would not be tolerated by the Russians.

In short, it seems that the US's heavyhanded approach to the war between Iran and Iraq holds little promise for success. Instead it creates conditions that give cause for great anxiety about a possible superpower confrontation. As at previous occasions, most recently in Lebanon, the length of US guns stands in inverse relation to the magnitude of US impotence in bringing about a peaceful solution to a foreign war. Once again, Ronald Reagan has demonstrated his belligerence, and revealed the continuing decline of the use of diplomacy and negotiated settlement in American foreign policy.

2,000,000 Feet Hit Rio's Streets

by Dan Siegel

WHILE A FUROR WAS BEING RAISED LAST week in Congress over the mining of Nicaragua's ports, a little noticed, but potentially more explosive, crisis was brewing further south in Latin America. On April 10, over a million Brazilians took to the streets of Rio de Janeiro to demand—almost in unison with their brethren in Chile—an end to military government.

It's been 20 years since Brazil's generals, with an unknown amount of support from US officials, toppled the reformist-nationalist Goulart administration. The coup marked a turning point in Latin American politics, as it saw the first professionalized army seize control of a nation's political and economic development for an indefinite period of time. The new military regime became one of the most stable—and repressive—governments in the hemisphere.

Popular discontent against the government's austere economic policies has recently opened up large fissures within Brazil's ruling circles. The country's mobilized masses have caused deep anxiety, threatening not only local elites, but Western bankers and politicians, who fear that Brazil's $100 billion in outstanding loans—mostly owed to US banks—will be further delayed or defaulted on. A repudiation of the loans could set off a nightmarish wave of defaults in debt-ridden Third World countries—where roughly $800 billion of debt has accumulated—setting off a possible international economic collapse.

"I think the situation is strategic right now," said Brazilian Renato Boschi, a Post-Doctoral Fellow at the Center for Latin American Studies at Stanford, in an interview with *City on a Hill* last week. Boschi recently returned from a two-week research trip to his homeland, observing that "the military cannot run the country efficiently. More than that, it has brought the country on the brink of economic and social disaster."

The escalating economic dislocation in Brazil has ignited a popular movement demanding a return to honest, democratic elections and civilian rule. The past three months have seen a wave of demonstrations in the nation's largest cities, culminating in the April 10 action in Rio. Brazilians are turning up in the streets in record numbers to advance the process of *abertura* (democratic opening), which was formulated in the mid-seventies following years of brutal and open repression of the opposition.

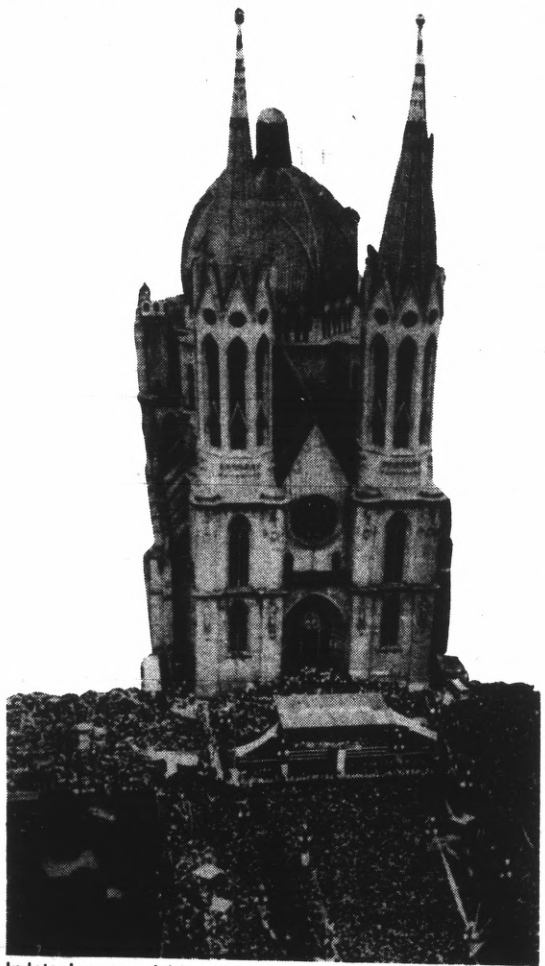
According to Boschi, the latest demonstration was aimed at influencing the passage of an amendment in Congress introduced by the opposition party, calling for direct presidential elections. In the last Congressional and Mayoral election held in November 1982, the government conceded to have elections for all posts, except for the presidential and some mayoral races in strategic cities. "The government suffered a landslide defeat," said Boschi of the electoral outcome. "Twelve opposition governors were elected out of 23 states.

"There has been over the past few years a lot of electoral gimmicks in Brazil which assures the government party a majority." Boschi spoke of "bionic" or government-appointed senators who make up one-third of the Congress. "The government," he said echoing popular sentiment, "has been playing with us for quite a while."

Brazilians believe that a complete opening up of the electoral system will make public officials accountable for improving the nation's economic woes. Unemployment stands at 30 percent; inflation as of February measured 230 percent. The strict wage policies imposed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has compounded the hardship of workers struggling to keep up with the inflation rate.

"You can see a lot of people who are starving," reported Boschi. "Economic concentration over the years has been incredible. The quality of life has decreased incredibly. Impoverishment is visible."

Boschi noticed a marked deterioration in conditions since he last visited Brazil in October 1983. He saw more beggars crowding the main squares in the large cities; more peddlers looking to sell anything as a way to survive.



In late January of this year over 150,000 people attended this rally in Sao Paulo.

"What bothers me the most," seethed Boschi, "is how little the government cares about human life in Brazil. There is no accountability by government officials." Callous disregard for the public's welfare was reflected in a recent statement by the President of the Central Bank of Brazil to a television interviewer (the statement was deleted during a broadcast, but later leaked to the press). "People who cannot pay their mortgages," said the Bank president, "should commit suicide."

Boschi and others blame the social collapse on the model of economic development chosen by the military. The government directed Brazil's industrial growth by courting investment from foreign multinational corporations (mostly US) and large national enterprises that resulted in a concentrated monopolistic industrial boom—known as Brazil's "economic miracle."

This uneven economic development was accompanied by severe repression of the labor force and the reduction of public welfare programs. "The economic growth," said Boschi, "was made at the expense of the working class."

Brazil's working class is now fed up. Yet the popular struggle for a return to full democratic elections is not likely to erupt as it has in places like El Salvador. "Brazil is quite different from countries in Central America," said Boschi. "I don't think there are similarities. Yet the situation might get radicalized if the military tries to impose their candidate. The country sees elections as a way out of this crisis.

"We know that elections won't solve the economic problems," warned Boschi. "But it is the last hope for the people who have lived under this situation for 20 years."

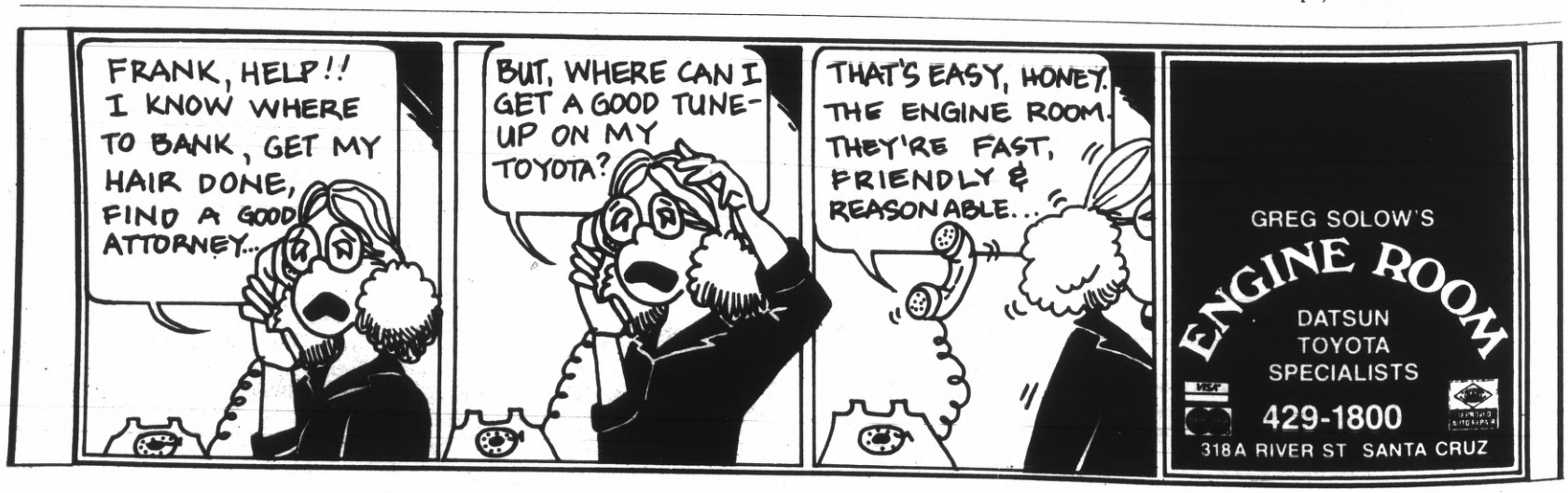
Brazilians like Boschi are trying to persuade the US to not support the military government, but rather "the most popular alternative in the country." He believes that it would be a "suicidal policy" for the US to ignore the "incredible mobilization that is now taking place in Brazil.

"People are not aware of how a crack-up may take place internally [in the US] if Brazil defaults on its foreign debt. Employment in this country may be related to the crisis in Brazil in terms of the capacity of the country to buy imports from the United States. Brazil is a large market. Half the population of Latin America lives in Brazil—its population is 130 million. Its economy is the eighth largest in the world."

An ad hoc group called the Committee for Free Elections in Brazil will be holding a rally in San Francisco on Monday, April 23 at the Brazilian Consulate at 300 Montgomery Street at 12 noon. Boschi hopes that the rally, which is being held two days before the amendment calling for presidential elections is voted on in Brazil's Congress, will send a message to the regime from US citizens and Brazilian exiles. Boschi and his group are asking for letters to be written to Brazil's Congress urging a full return to electoral democracy. Letters can be mailed before or after the Congressional vote to:

Presidente do Congresso
Praca dos Tres Poderes
70000 Brasilia DF
Brasil

"Ironically," said Boschi, "the address is known as the 'square of the three powers'." The executive, legislative and judicial branches are housed there. "Only the executive works in Brazil," Boschi said with a half-smile. "That is the pity about it."


FRANK, HELP!! I KNOW WHERE TO BANK, GET MY HAIR DONE, FIND A GOOD ATTORNEY...
BUT, WHERE CAN I GET A GOOD TUNE-UP ON MY TOYOTA?
THAT'S EASY, HONEY. THE ENGINE ROOM. THEY'RE FAST, FRIENDLY & REASONABLE...
GREG SOLOW'S
ENGINE ROOM
DATSUN
TOYOTA
SPECIALISTS
429-1800
318A RIVER ST SANTA CRUZ

EDITORIAL

A Tough Victory

THE ELECTION CHALLENGE TRIAL IS FINALLY OVER—JANE WEED has kept her hard-won council seat and the progressive majority remains intact. But progressives have paid a high price in time, money, and energy in a needless trial that appears to have been based more on the political ambitions of a small number of conservatives than on a singular desire to rectify voter registration irregularities.

Unfortunately, we believe Judge Brauer's confidence in the "good faith of the petitioners" is unfounded considering the history of their efforts to eradicate "voter fraud" in Santa Cruz. By August of 1983 Citizens Against Voter Fraud (an organization which includes a number of the contestants) had enough evidence of alleged registration irregularities to request university assistance in their investigation—a request the university denied. Yet they did not approach the Grand Jury with their findings until October, when it was too late for students to change their registration.

Instead, knowing as Judge Brauer observed that "if every contested vote had been cast at the voter's physical residence Jane Weed would still have won handily," the conservative contestants initiated a trial that lasted three and a half months and cost tens of thousands of dollars to reach a conclusion that could have been issued by the county clerk last fall: students should register to vote where they reside, unless they intend to return to UCSC to live.

Considering the frequency with which UCSC students move within the city, continual re-registering could precipitate a decline in student-voter participation. We believe, however, that compliance with Judge Brauer's decision will not pose a complete obstacle to continued student participation in local politics. *City on a Hill* urges UCSC students and other members of the campus community to re-register if necessary for the upcoming June primary.

Santa Cruz's progressive community has won another victory, but at a high cost. To make this victory worthwhile students must act to ensure their votes will not become the focus of another debilitating court challenge.

LETTERS *to the* STAFF

Cut The Court Aid

Dear Staff:

Last Friday a representative from CalPIRG took advantage of some captive audiences—namely those larger classes such as calculus and geology. During the course of his speech some shocking statements were made. In one class he said something to the effect of, "Even if the majority of the people feel one way, a public interest group can change that." This statement startled several of us. What happened to majority rule? Does CalPIRG want to bypass what the people want and enact their own plans? However, can CalPIRG really *affect* public opinion? In another class, the representative said that over 1,000 letters were sent to Senator Mello in favor of the bottle bill. Most congressmen only get 100 letters—this was 10 times that. And what did Mello do? He didn't vote on the bill at all. One thousand letters from an interest group and no action. Obviously this interest group isn't very interesting.

Who is a member of this interest group? At least half the students at the University, that's who. And why? Because the membership fee is nicely included in tuition that students pay each quarter. Of course, if you don't want to be a member, you have to tell your parents (who are most likely paying the bill) to enclose the CalPIRG card and deduct the three dollars. Most people don't even bother. What can it hurt? It isn't like it's covert aid to Ralph Nader— or is it? So the next time you pay your tuition, look for that $3 deduction and perhaps we can all rest a little easier.

Leland Olson
Crown College

What's It Gonna Take?

I just read Sheila Davis's article, and was appalled to find out the new Breadth Requirements do not include any Ethnic Studies. It seems *they* do not feel people of color are important enough to be included in a well-rounded education. Is it not bad enough that UCSC remains un-naturally white, that less than minimal effort is made to recruit students of color, that the few Third World and Native American staff and faculty have to work triple-time to be there for the ethnic students? By not having any Ethnic Studies courses as breadth requirements, by not having an Ethnic Studies Board, UCSC students suffer. Without the needed attention given to the people who built America: the agriculture, the railroads, the workforce in the northern factories... UCSC students will continue their ignorance of America's true history.

Spring of 1981 saw UCSC students hunger-striking in a demand for more Third World and Native American studies, faculty and resources. On April 24, 1981, Academic Vice Chancellor John Marcum signed a contract agreeing to revise the breadth requirements to require each student to take one course on the international Third World. Three years have passed, and the Third World Teaching Resource Center (TWTRC) is still running on a shaky shoe string. Marcum agreed to hard monies for the TWTRC, too. Guarantees of one permanent ladder-track position for an Asian American Studies have not been met. How long must we wait for UCSC to stand up to their agreement? If hunger striking (which I'm sure doesn't make parents happy, seeing students starving on the steps of the Chancellor's office) didn't get any results, is more militant action needed?

Spike

General Education

Dear Staff:

The following will correct a few inaccuracies in Sheila Davis' April 12 article, "New Class Requirements: A Cure for Bad Breadth," regarding the new general education requirements. First of all, it must be stated that currently-enrolled students have no reason to panic as the requirements do not apply to them. Only incoming freshpersons beginning Fall 1984 and transfer students beginning in 1986 will be held to the new requirements. "General education" will

continued on next page

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Sun: 8pm-midnight

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COMBINATIONS
El Mexicano: Refried beans, rice, tortilla, salsa, cheese....2.25
La Cubana: Full plate black beans and rice....1.60
Gallo Pinto: Bowl black beans and rice....1.05
El Nuevo Mundo: Refried beans with 2 corn quesadillas....2.25

PLATOS DE TORTILLAS
Quesadillas: Flour....1.05
Corn....75
EXTRAS: Refried Beans....30
Sour Cream....30
Avocado....35
Nachos....1.65
EXTRAS: Refried Beans....30
More Cheese....30
Avocado....35
Chips and Salsa....1.05
Tortillas: Flour....2 for .60
Corn....2 for .40

SOPAS
La Victoria: soup, salad, bread....2.35
Fortaleza: soup, baked potato....2.00
La Trabajadora: soup, bread....1.25

ENSALADAS
De Colores: garden salad, choice of yogurt, avocado, or vinaigrette dressing....1.25
EXTRAS: Diced Egg....30
Sunflower Seeds....20
Cheese....35
With Everything....1.85
El Papagayo: Fruit Salad, small....80
large....1.20
EXTRAS: Sour Cream....30
Yougurt....30
Sunflower Seeds....20

BAKED POTATOES
Flor de los Andes: Baked Potato with butter....1.05
El Condor: Baked Potato with sour cream and green onion....1.40

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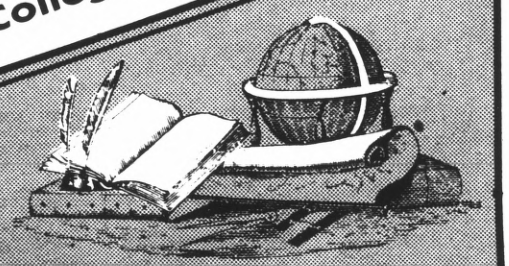
INAUGURAL LECTURES SPRING QUARTER '84

GEORGE BLUMENTHAL,
Professor of Astronomy and Astrophysics
"The Origin of the Universe"
Thursday, May 3
Oakes College, Room 105

JOEL PRIMACK,
Professor of Physics
"Microphysics and the Macrouniverse"
Thursday, May 10
Oakes College, Room 105



8pm, FREE

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in cooperation with the Chancellor's Office

CAMPUS HOUSING NEWS RELEASE

The Housing and Food Service rates for 1984-85 have now been approved by the campus and will receive final approval from the regents at their May meeting. Economic factors such as low inflation, lower than expected energy costs (partially bacause of the efforts of the campus energy conservation program and partially because rates did not increase as much as was expected), and lower than expected cost of living expenses enabled the campus to keep annual rate increases to an average of 6%. This means that the double-occupancy room for a student on the 19-meal plan will cost $3060 and the room-only rate at all colleges will be $2100 for next year. The rate for Family Student Housing will be $385 per month.

These relatively low increases keep the Santa Cruz rates "in the middle of the pack" for campuses in the UC system. Compared to the rates at competitive private campuses, UC Santa Cruz continues to be an exceptional deal financially.

This rate schedule and continually increasing enrollments will make housing on campus very desirable. Continuing students who wish to live on campus again next year should check with their college to see how to go about getting a reservation. In most cases a $100 registration fee is required. So those who need to write home for these funds should do so immediately.

LETTERS *to the* STAFF

continued from previous page

henceforth refer to these new requirements while "breadth" continues to identify the old requirements. The statement "all students will be required to complete breadth (sic) requirements by their sixth quarter," is untrue; this option is strongly recommended, not required, and only applies to nine of the 13 requirements. As previously planned, a complete description of the new general education requirements will be distributed throughout the campus community before the end of Spring quarter 1984.

Nancy Pascal
Acting Registrar

Back Pat

Dear Staff:

I have watched with growing interest the last several art reviews written by Lisel Blash.

I feel that her review of the Violence & Punishment show was excellent and is the type of review that we need more of in the *City On A Hill Press.*

Carlos Wilson
College Five

Computer Grafitti

Dear Staff:

What prompted *City On A Hill* to print such a base response as the anonymous "Pravda on a Hill"? Education of the community about violent pornography and its direct effect upon women and children is essential and won't be stopped by such violent computer grafitti.

Brian Coleman

Threatened by Women

Dear Staff:

The many defensive responses to Linda Hooper's articles demonstrate perfectly the reasons women feel the need to protest. They show the hostility that is sent our way because certain people feel threatened by women speaking out against issues like pornography. Even among those letters written by men who may consider themselves open-minded or anti-sexist, I felt a sense of ridicule of the recent actions by women in this community.

To Mr. Pizzo, who felt time would have been better spent by attending the discussion on "Why Men Rape," I ask, *why were several of the posters announcing this event repeatedly torn down?* (I base this information on what Gill Greensite told us on the night of this discussion, where she explained the poster situation.) Is there not some connection between these destroyed signs and the vicious remark appearing on the UCSC computer which read "Torture and rape all women who protest male domination and rape"? Obviously, Mr. Pizzo and I are in agreement "that this society needs to abolish rape," but how can we go about doing this while the hostility which destroyed those signs prevents others from obtaining such information?

I hope too that Steve Appleton is reading this, and that he can see the problems we often have in encouraging men "to confront these issues." As you say, these *are* men's issues; rape is a man's issue much as racism is a white person's issue. Unfortunately, we—both men and women—received a strong message in last week's *CHP:* Some men are not at all willing to confront such issues. For those of you (like yourself) who are willing, but who also feel "left out," my suggestion is to talk among yourselves as men who seek encouragement for being pro-feminist. Contrary to what some may believe, there *are* women who are supportive of men interested in integrating feminism into their lives. Perhaps you should consider doing some writing on the subjects which you propose, instead of assuming that such a responsibility lies solely with *City on a Hill.* Besides, it is very often the case that a man writing on such issues will reach other men more profoundly than a woman doing the same. "Why?" you may wonder... just reread last week's letter section and be reminded of the ways men feel threatened by women speaking out.

– Lynne Wittenberg
Stevenson

They Profit While We Pay

Dear Staff:

This letter is in reference to the plethora of negative male responses to the PMWB's actions and Ms. Hooper's April 5 articles. Why are all these men wasting their time being angry at the PMWB when they could use their anger constructively to educate people about what the culture and pornography has done to pervert their own sexuality? Where are the hundreds of men picketing violent pornography because of what it says about men molesting children or raping and brutalizing women?

I wonder if by chance any of these men are feigning a cerebral response to what is actually their *gut level* response. Mr. Coyne and Mr. Pizzo prefer to sit and theorize about us, "characterizing women as creatures who lack forethought and have a weak grasp on reality." Freud would turn in his grave at such a slip. My grasp on that golden dildo was anything but weak; more likely, it was a bit too tight for their comfort. They should ask themselves what are they really objecting to. They should try, if they can, to empathize for just a moment, what violent pornography does to women's sexuality.

Pornography fails to acknowledge a woman's moral, spiritual or emotional being. Men learn through pornography to repress their feelings and emotions by becoming obsessed with images of women. Let's go back. Remember your first porno magazine? It was your buddy's copy or one you found under your father's mattress. Remember taking pictures from it to the local tree-fort to see who could come first? Already you learned to relate to women as a thing without a soul. Images of women become a kind of substitute for sexual feeling—the more one loses touch with sexual feeling the more one needs images as a substitute.

The answer is as close as your next economics class. A capitalist hierarchy demands scapegoats. These goats are best with their legs spread and flat on their backs. Pornography is a seven billion a year industry run by the mob. It delights in our rotting capitalistic need to dominate and degrade. It appeals more and more to men already dehumanized by capitalism. *Hustler*, kiddie-porn, and snuff films lead the assault on women and children. That is why we protest against it. The mainstream advertising images, though not as blatant, convey the same message. Since the division is not sexual but economic we shouldn't succumb to our system's thus far effective, divide-and-conquer tactics. It will be great when we can all work together to fight this monstrous social ill that profits while we all pay.

Ann Simonton

Deadlines for letters are Tuesday at 5pm. Please type and double space them. Letters over a page in length run the grave risk of being edited. Letters on current events and material appearing in *City on a Hill* will be given precedence to letters rebutting letters appearing here. Send mail to Editor, City on a Hill, Stonehouse UCSC, 95064. Thank you.

KALEIDOscope

I Let My Bumper Sticker Do the Talking

Of Bumpers and Stickers I sing, and not the innocuous "cars say the darnedest things" banter to which another local columnist devotes innumerable paragraphs. I'm not talking about the standard "Warning! I Brake for Stop Signs" pablum, but about a set of bumper stickers notable for their juxtaposition with certain law enforcement vehicles. Local police cars are sporting accessories newer than those "everybody is a star" spotlights they affixed on their sleds a few years back. In an apparent effort to humanize their image—not a bad idea in the wake of the "code blue" police brutality scandal two years ago—some police officers have slapped decorative bumper stickers on their police cars. On three separate occasions I've spotted a patrol car cruising the mall with an understated black-on-tan sticker on the bumper reading "Are We Having Fun Yet?" That's right, Crimestoppers, the words of Zippy the Pinhead, America's favorite microcephalic now emblazon the bumpers of our city's finest.

It's nice to hear our boys and girls in blue have a sense of humor. The troubling aspect is in deciding exactly what these uniformed types consider fun. They may think it a laugh riot to watch citizens squirm as they explain why their car hasn't been registered since '79 ("I've been, uh, very busy"), but as Ed Meese said, one person's comedy is another's tragedy.

While that Santa Cruz episode was amusing, a similar occurrence in San Diego seems more ominous. From the town that brought you a Pete Wilson, a Klan-member candidate for congress, and Brenda "I don't like Mondays" Spencer's unpopular solution to classroom overcrowding, comes the nadir in bad-news bumper stickers. Remember that San Diego is a town where the populace respects the abstract edict of law and order more than they care about the thin membrane of bone separating a citizen's brains from the pavement. Many of the cops have apparently graduated from Frank Rizzo's Philadelphia school of civilian relations. And now I hear that the San Diego Sheriff's Department has ordered 150 bumper stickers from Warner Brothers Studios which read "MAKE MY DAY." There's some solace in the fact that our cops admire Zippy the Pinhead, while their cops ape Dirty Harry.

Sure It's Praxis, But Is It Art?

Paintings and drawings by Karen D'Orleans will be on display at the Bridge Gallery, Porter College, April 21-25. The Gallery is open 1-5 and 7-9 daily.

Amidst the hum and buzz of poets, politicos, and polemicists the Vets hall will be the site of an all-day multicultural, multiracial arts and politics festival this Saturday, April 21. "Arts & Action: A Spring for Change" is a 12- hour exchange of creative outlooks and politics. Graphic and video artists and activists from San Francisco and the Bay Area will join with Santa Cruz artists for a day-long brainstorm. Over 50 poets will participate in a marathon "monopoem" interspersed with acoustic music in the main auditorium from noon till six. Featured poets include Francisco Alarcon and Margarita Robles Segura. Upstairs during the day political action workshops will be held, such as the International Indian Treaty Council on "The Indigenous World View," the Coalition for Nicaragua—and the Roone Dalton Brigade on "Literary Resistance and the Role of Translation."

Next door to the workshops, Videos by Bay Area and New York artists will screen, most notably Twyla Tharp's dance film *The Catharine Wheel* scored by David Byrne. The upstairs hall will be adorned with an array of political posters by Bay Area artists. In the early evening from six to eight, a panel discussion on "Art and Action: Political and Artistic Unity to Spring Toward Change" will be held in the main auditorium, followed by a "choreopoem" entitled "Urbano '84" and performed by Poetasumanos Collective of San Francisco. The festival winds down with a dance concert featuring Tao Chemical, the best polyrhythmic political band on the block, and The Looters, the first "American Rock 'n' Roll Band" (actually they're a neo-funk band) to perform in Nicaragua.

St. John's Passion

Fans of authenticated Bach get a rare treat this weekend when the Santa Cruz Festival of Living Music presents J.S. Bach's "St. John's Passion." Paul Vorwerk conducts the UCSC Chamber Singers, four guest soloists, and a 21-piece Baroque orchestra which uses historic or replica instruments and original playing styles. The "St. John's Passion" is a monumental sacred work concerned with Christ's final vacation in the days between the last supper and his agonizing death. The festival unveils its production on Good Friday, April 20—exactly 260 years to the day after Bach premiered the work in Leipzig, Germany.

"This is the most ambitious musical effort the festival has undertaken," says Artistic Director Linda Burnam-Hall. "Re-creating the Baroque sound, as Bach himself heard the music, is the intent—and the challenge—for the Festival of Living Music." If you're up for the challenge of the three-century-old classic German chorale, the passion will be performed this weekend at the First Congregational Church, 900 High St., Santa Cruz. Showtimes are 7:30pm Friday and Saturday, and 3pm Easter Sunday. Tickets cost $8 for students and seniors, $10 for the rest of the flock, and are available at Cymbaline Records and the UCSC Box Office.

Baby Pictures

Set among theater people and underground figures in the Paris of Hugo and Balzac, *Children of Paradise* has been called the *Gone with the Wind* of art films. Filmed during the Nasty's occupation of Paris in '43, Marcel Carne's gemlike film is testament to the perseverance of art in the face of lugers and German shepherds. A screening to benefit the Rainbow Ensemble for the Performing Arts will take place Friday, April 20 at the Louden Nelson Center. Showtime is 7:30. Tickets are $6.50 general admission and $5 for students and seniors. Call 476-6263 for information.

—Gene Pithy

Killed Glasses

Remember the two opening bands when Nicky Harte and the Targets hit Merrill last month? Well they're back.

This Friday night at Crown the primal excitement of First Kill will team up with the shattering sound of those bar-room vandals The Broken Glasses, in a moonlit event that will undoubtedly make the redwoods sway.

The show starts at 8:30pm, and your only expense will be the calories you burn climbing up the hill.

—Heinz Birkenholz

In the Pursuit of Trivia

We would like to know what you know about records and recording artists. We're in the search of excellent trivia.

Come by this week and try your trivia on our sales clerks. Baffle us and you'll receive TWO DOLLARS OFF any non-sale record or pre-recorded tape.

THIS OFFER GOOD THRU APRIL 27
(you can only be so trivial.)

Have your question, answer, name and address on a card so we can compile your trivia and share the wealth of obscurity with City on a Hill in future issues. Thank You.

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VIEWfinder

APTOS TWIN 688-6541
I. **Hard to Hold** 12:45, 4:20, 8. **Up the Creek** 2:30, 6:10, 9:50
II. **Iceman**2, 4, 6, 8, 9:50

CAPITOLA 475-3518
Yentl 7, 11.
Best Friends 9:15.
Sunday matinees 2:30.

DEL MAR 425-0616
I. **Police Academy** 1:30, 3:30, 5:40, 7:50, 10.
II. **Romancing the Stone** 1, 3, 5, 7:20, 9:40.
III. **Splash** 1:45, 4:15, 7, 9:30.
IV. **Friday the 13th: The Final Chapter** 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:40, 9:50.
Fri-Sat midnight shows: **Risky Business, Koyaanisquatsi, Harold and Maude, Animal House.**

41st AVE. PLAYHOUSE 476-8841
I. **Greystoke** 1:40, 4:15, 7:15, 9:40.
II. **Terms of Endearment** 1:30, 7, 9:45.
III. **Reuben, Reuben** 1:30, 5:35, 9:45. **Hotel New Hampshire** 3:25, 7:35

THE MOVIE 426-9409
I. Call theatre for times and titles

NICKELODEON 426-7500
I. **The Right Stuff** 7:30, plus Sun. 4.
II. **Tender Mercies** 7:10, 9, Sun. at 4.
III. **And the Ship Sails On** 7, 9:20, Sund. at 4:30.
IV. **A Woman in Flames** 6:45, 8:40, plus Sun.at 4:45.
V. **Erotic Film Festival** 10:45 Fri, Sat. only

RIO 423-2000
Swingshift 5:45, 7:45, 9:45 daily. 1:45, 3:45 weekends.

SASH MILL 427-1711
Fri.—**Journey to the Center of the Earth**7 **The Magnificent Ambersons** 9:45.
Sat.-Mon.—**Citizen Kane** 7:30, **The Flying Ambersons** 9:45.
Tue-Wed.—**The Meaning of Life** 7:30, **How I Won the War**9:05.

UA 426-8383
I. **Against All Odds** 3:30, 7:45**Lassiter**1:30, 5:45, 10. II. **Moscow on the Hudson** 5:30, 7:50, 10:10 daily. 1, 3:15 weekends.

CALENDAR

Thursday 19

☐movies

What's Up Doc? with Ryan O'Neal and Barbra Streisand. Stevenson Series of Oldies But Goodies! 8 and 10:15pm. Stevenson Dining Hall, $1.50 Stevenson; $2 general.

Que Hacer, a feature film made in Chile during the election of Allende. 7pm, Thimann 3, $2. Free to LAS 182C and SOC 119D students.

☐lectures

UCSC Faculty Forum on World Food/Hunger/Starvation. Some 20 UCSC Faculty will participate in lectures and discussions on all aspects of the topic. 7pm, Oakes 105.

The German Kollektiv is the first German speaking organization on the UCSC campus. Come and join us for refreshments, music and the planning of future events. All are welcome. 7pm, Baobab Lounge.

Interested in seeing the language program expanded? Come to the second meeting of SIELP and make something happen! 7:30pm, Cowell 131.

☐miscellaneous

Habakkuk—a multimedia roadshow using 27 slide projectors over a 50 foot screen. Computer synchronized. Followed by discussion. 8pm, Kresge Town Hall. $2.

The Spiral Journey, a personal and spiritual growth group for students seeking to discover, explore and pursue their personal life journey. 8:30pm, Health Center Counseling Room.

Friday 20

☐movies

Atomic Cafe, a shocking, hilarious history of the Atomic Bomb in the Nuclear Age. 8pm, Communications Studio C.

☐concerts

The UCSC Chamber Singers joining the Festival Baroque Orchestra with soloists, conducted by Paul Vorwerk. The Saint John Passion by Johann Sebastian Bach. 7:30pm, Congregational Church, 700 High St. $6 students, seniors; $8 general.

Open Air (weather permitted) rock 'n' roll bash with politico punk oriented The Broken Glasses plus the primal First Kill. 9pm, Crown Courtyard.

☐lectures

Children's Creative Response to Conflict Program and the Domestic Violence Prevention Project will present "Conflict Resolution through Education." 1pm, Kresge Seminar Rm. 159.

☐meetings

Women's Rap Group, every 1st and 3rd Friday. 7pm, Stevenson 237A, GALA.

☐sports

Men's Tennis v. Pacific Lutheran. 1pm, East Courts.

Women's Tennis v. Pacific Lutheran. 2pm, East Courts.

Opening day, Art Exhibit: installations of largescale paintings, collages and prints dealing with both personal and political issues (especially women's issues). Gallery open: 1-5pm; 7-9pm; through the 25th. Bridge Gallery, Porter.

Medical College Application Workshop. Call Pre-Med Advisor Rosejoanne Cirincione, x2183 for more info. 12pm.

Habakkuk—a multimedia roadshow using 27 slide projectors over a 50 foot screen. Followed by discussion. 8pm, Kresge Town Hall, $2.

Stolen Water will provide a good time for all at this dance!! 9pm, Porter Dining Hall.

Saturday 21

☐concerts

The UCSC Chamber Singers present the Saint John Passion by Bach. See April 20 for details.

☐sports

California Ultimate Frisbee Championships. Preliminary competition, 9am-6pm. East Field.

Men's Volleyball v. Humboldt. 7:30pm, West Gym.

☐miscellaneous

Reception from 7-10pm for Art Exhibit: installations of largescale paintings, collages and prints dealing with both personal and political issues (especially women's issues). Gallery open: 1-5pm; 7-9pm; through the 25th. Bridge Gallery, Porter.

Habakkuk. See April 20 for details.

A Nite at the Club, a dance featuring all types of music. 8pm Stevenson Lower Quad.

Sunday 22

☐movies

Double feature: *Women in Love* 7pm and *The Rolling Stones: Let's Spend the Night Together* at 9pm. Kresge Town Hall, $2.

☐miscellaneous

A "booktable" with information about the Old Testament of *Habakkuk*. 10am-4pm. McHenry Patio.

☐concerts

The UCSC Chamber Singers present the Saint John Passion by Bach. 3pm. See April 20 for details.

☐sports

California Ultimate Frisbee Championships. Men's and Women's divisions. Finals competition, 9am to 6pm. East Field.

Adult Over 30 Coed Soccer League. 10am to 4pm. West Field.

Cycling Club recreation rides every Sunday morning.

Monday 23

☐lectures

Research Organic Chemistry Seminar: Dr. Art Kluge, Syntex Palo Alto, on "Chemical Studies of Prostacyclin Analogs, Steriod Chain Isomerizations." 4:15pm Thimann 397.

UCSC Faculty Forum on World Food/Hunger/Starvation. Some UCSC Faculty will participate in lectures and discussions, 7pm Oakes 105.

Eric Wolf is the featured speaker at the "Beyond Eurocentrism" symposium. Wolf, an anthropologist, will expand on his theory that cultures are shaped by world economic relations. 7pm Classroom Unit 1.

Margaret Carroll, Wellesley College, Assistant Professor, "Rembrandt's Aristotle: Exegesis of a Viewer." 7:30pm, Porter D1

☐miscellaneous

Change of Program of Study day to file a petition to add a course. Last day to drop a course without a $3 fee. Registration. In-person late registration at

II.
:30,

featuring all types of music. 8pm, Stevenson Lower Quad.

Sunday 22

☐movies

Double feature: *Women in Love* at 7pm and *The Rolling Stones: Let's Spend the Night Together* at 9pm. Kresge Town Hall, $2.

☐concerts

The UCSC Chamber Singers

OAR

present the Saint John Passion by Bach. 3pm. See April 20 for details.

☐sports

California Ultimate Frisbee Championships. Men's and Women's divisions. Finals competition, 9am to 6pm. East Field.

Adult Over 30 Coed Soccer League. 10am to 4pm. West Field

Cycling Club recreation rides every Sunday morning.

Monday 23

☐lectures

Research Organic Chemistry Seminar: Dr. Art Kluge, Syntex, Palo Alto, on "Chemical Studies: Prostacyclin Analogs, Steriod Side Chain Isomerizations." 4:15pm, Thimann 397.

UCSC Faculty Forum on World Food/Hunger/Starvation. Some 20 UCSC Faculty will participate in lectures and discussions, 7pm, Oakes 105.

Eric Wolf is the featured speaker at the "Beyond Eurocentrism" symposium. Wolf, an anthropologist, will expand on his theory that cultures are shaped by world economic relations. 7pm, Classroom Unit 1.

Margaret Carroll, Wellesley College, Assistant Professor, on "Rembrandt's Aristotle: Exemplary Viewer." 7:30pm, Porter D144.

☐miscellaneous

Change of Program of Study: Last day to file a petition to add a course. Last day to drop a course without a $3 fee. Registration Ends. In-person late registration and course enrollment filing. $100 in late fees. Office of the Registrar.

Undergraduates: Last day to file announcement of candidacy for Bachelor's Degree to be conferred upon completion of spring quarter, Office of the Registrar.

SPSSX class. 8:30am, Communications 141A, free.

Study Skills Workshop: Assertion Skills with Rena Grant, Ombudsman. 1pm, McHenry 325, free.

All students taking the April 28 GREs are welcome to join six Math Review Sessions every Monday and Thursday from 5-6 beginning April 9. 5pm, Classroom Unit 101, free.

Tuesday 24

☐movies

Viva Villa! The Hollywood version of the Revolution in the north. With *Viva Zapata!* Marlon Brando and Anthony Quinn. 8pm, Classroom Unit 2, free.

☐lectures

"Dilemmas of the Nicaraguan Revolution." Doug Murray will share this talk with Laura Enriquez, a Ph.D. candidate in Sociology. 12pm, Kerr 247.

"Pesticides, Politics and the Nicaraguan Revolution," by Dr. L. Murray, Technical Adviser on Pesticide Hazards to the Nicaraguan Ministry of Labor. 12pm, Kerr 247.

Leo Buss, Yale University, on "Colony Ontogeny, Competition and Histocompatibility in the Athecate Hydroid, Hydractinia Echinata." 4pm, Thimann 1.

Norma Wikler, Associate Professor, Sociology, UCSC, on "Turkey Baster Babies: Legal Issues Regarding Artificial Insemination and Single Women." 4pm, Kresge Seminar Room, 159.

☐meetings

Chug Ivrit Hebrew discussion group. All are welcome. 7pm, Stevenson 221.

Official Spring Quarter Meeting of Conservative and Moderate Political Union of Students. 7pm, Merrill 130.

☐miscellaneous

Introduction to Fortran on UNIX. 3:30pm, Communications 141, free.

First meeting of a support group for Re-entry Men's Support Group facilitated by Max Camarillo, UCSC counselor. All re-entry men on campus welcome. 3:30pm, Cowell Health Center.

Stevenson Faculty Fireside: Elliot Aronson, Professor of Psychology. 7pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge, Stevenson College.

Weekley workshop dealing with topics relevant to rape and sexism in our community. 7:30pm, Oakes 103.

Wednesday 25

☐movies

Hollywood on Trial. This documentary concerns itself with the 19 Hollywood personalities subpoenaed by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in October 1947. 7:30pm, Classroom Unit 2; $2.

☐concerts

UCSC's music faculty will present works by composers associated with the Once Festival in Ann Arbor in the early 1960s. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, $1 students/seniors; $3 general.

☐lectures

Open forum with Academic Vice-Chancellor candidate Kivie Moldave. After a brief presentation, the candidate will answer questions from the floor. 9am, Crown Senior Commons Room.

Barton Bernstein, Professor of History, Stanford, on "The Decision to Drop the A-bomb on Japan." 7:30pm, Kresge Town Hall.

☐meetings

Come and help us organize Jesse Jackson's campaign. All welcome! 7pm, Cowell 131. Sponsored by Students for Jesse Jackson.

Weekly meeting of the University Council. 7pm, McHenry 325.

☐sports

Women's Tennis vs. Mills College; 2:30pm, east courts.

☐miscellaneous

SPSSX class. 8:30am, Communications 141A, free.

Brown Bag Lunch: Sandy Handley "In Her Own Image". An opportunity to discuss weight, body size, food, fear of fatness or aging. 12pm, Women's ReEntry Lounge, free.

Study Skills Workshop: Dealing With Academic Stress with Ray Charland, UCSC Counselor. 1pm, McHenry 325, free.

The Life Journey, a personal growth group for students giving attention to the psychological, spiritual and social aspects of the Life Journey. 4pm, Oakes 316, free.

All students are invited to a "Career Reception." Local employers will discuss career options. Included are hors d'oeuvres and no host bar. There will be a van for on-campus students to the Holiday Inn. For more information, call Coop. Ed., x2396. 5pm, Holiday Inn, 611 Ocean Street, free.

Parents and Friends of Lesbians and Gays tell their stories of their initial reactions to their children's 'coming out'. A very supportive event. 8pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge, free.

Thursday 26

☐movies

Adam's Rib with Katherine Hepburn, Spencer Tracy and Judy Holiday. 10:15pm, Stevenson Dining Hall, $1.50 Stevenson $2 general.

☐lectures

Dr. Thomas P. Rohlen, formerly UCSC Anthropology Professor, currently San Francisco Business Consultant, on "A Tale of Two Turn Arounds: Chrysler and Mazda: A Comparison of Two Political Economies." Reception follows. 3pm, Cowell Senior Common Room.

UCSC Faculty Forum on World Food/Hunger/Starvation. Some 20 UCSC Faculty will participate in lectures and discussions. 7pm, Oakes 105.

☐miscellaneous

Feminism and Theology— a group of women to explore past experiences and personal empowerment through body work, art, etc. Led by Betty Havey, Campus Minister. 11:45am, Cowell Commuter Lounge, free.

Medical College Application Workshop. Call Pre-Med Advisor Rosejoanne Cirincione, x2183, for more information.

Introduction to DI-300 (UNIX Graphics Package). 3:30pm, Communications 141, free.

All students taking the April 28 GREs are welcome to join six Math Review Sessions every Monday and Thursday from 5-6 beginning April 9. The sessions will cover algebra, geometry, plane geometry, graphs and charts and analytical geometry. 5pm, Classroom Unit 101, free.

The Spiral Journey, a personal and spiritual growth group for students seeking to discover, explore and pursue their personal life journey. 8:30pm, Health Center Counseling Room, free.

Culture testifies with Raskidus Roots Connection this Saturday at the Cocoanut Grove Ballroom.
Tickets are $9, $7.50 in advance.

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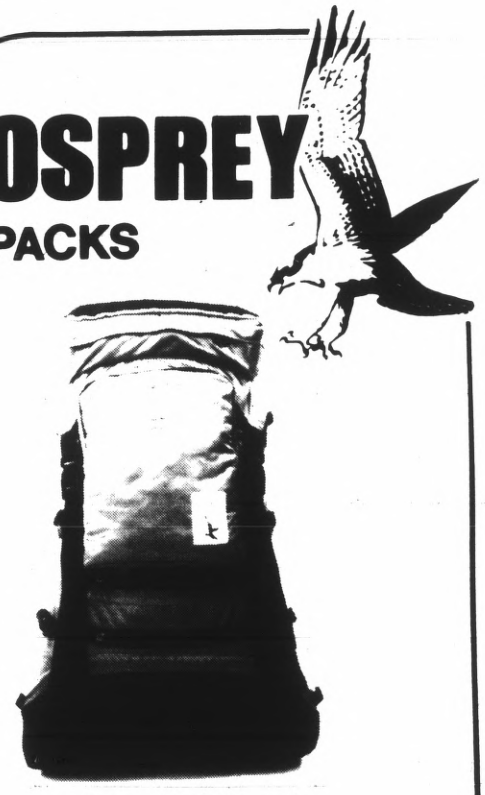

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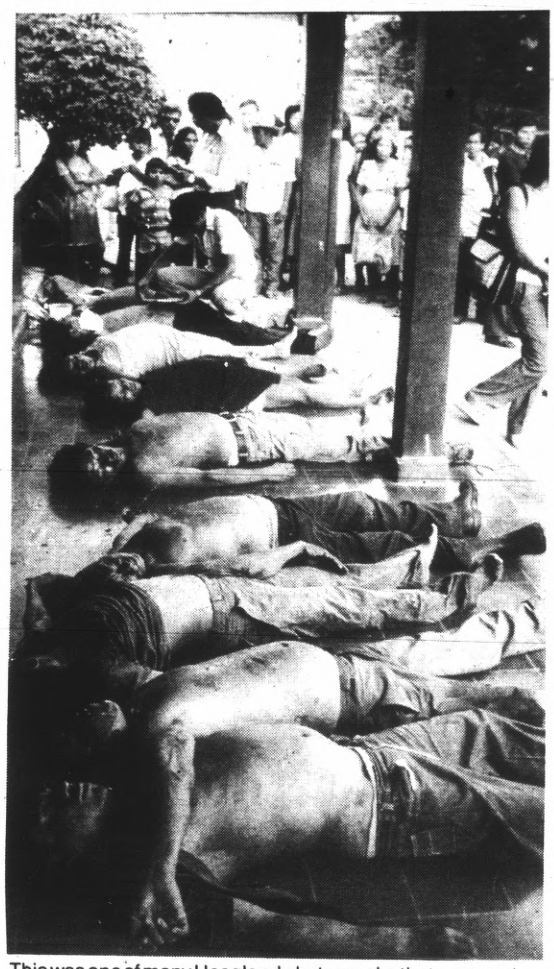


This was one of many Hoagland photographs that captured the reality of El Salvador for millions of North Americans.

Humanity's Face

by David Helvarg

WE RESPOND TO CERTAIN IMAGES IN THE media. A Salvadoran soldier panicky under fire, another soldier juggling oranges over the bodies of dead youths, a US Marine lowering the flag in Beirut, a Central American refugee carrying the only possession she thinks worth saving—a portrait of Christ, "El Salvador," the savior.

Images like these make us stop and wonder about the gap between our own experience of this world and that of other people in distant and not-so-distant lands. What we rarely think about, though, is the person whose presence made the image possible, the photojournalist who risked his or her life to capture that moment and show it to the world to share, wonder at, or ignore.

In the examples cited above, it was John Hoagland who took the risks. He wasn't the first and he wasn't alone.

"It's a game you have to believe in," he told me last winter. "Because you're risking the highest stakes you have." John had what could only be called grace under fire, a kind of casual courage.

He also had luck. Twice he walked away from ambushes that his friends did not survive. Once he was wounded, once jailed, twice threatened by right-wing death squads. After five years, he counted on his skill and experience to beat the odds, forgetting that the odds always remain with the house.

On March 16, the odds caught up with him.

John was killed in a fire fight on a road south of the city of Suchitoto, El Salvador, during a week of "light" combat. As usual, he was 50 yards ahead of the other reporters when he caught a round through the lungs from a US-made M-16.

John was the tenth foreign journalist to die in El Salvador since 1980. Not surprisingly, eight of the ten were image-makers—two photographers, two camerapeople, and a television crew. Reporters can hang back and keep their heads down. But a war photographer is there to capture the moment, to find the image and shoot it before it shoots back.

John saw the risks in covering El Salvador as greater than in past wars. "In Vietnam and Beirut they used heavier weapons and everyone dug in. Here it's all small arms, with one guy trying to kill another," he said. "If you happen to be the one he's trying to get, that's it.

"It's more of a protracted guerrilla war with ambushes and mines," he went on. "There aren't any front lines. The main difference between here and Nicaragua is one of time. The longer it goes on here, the greater the chances of so-called accidents."

Nonetheless, he chose to make his home in El Salvador. Several mornings a week, he would load his "stick" into his Ford Bronco and drive down to the beach to surf his favorite point before going to work documenting the war and its effects.

John had learned how to surf while growing up in a Navy family in San Diego. He worked as a welder and a turquoise miner before heading off to Central America in 1978.

In 1979, he covered the Nicaraguan insurrection as a stringer for the Associated Press. After the murder of ABC reporter Bill Stewart, John was one of a handful of young photographers who stayed on in the country. Inspired by the commitment of the Nicaraguans, just as an earlier generation of photographers had been inspired by the Spanish Republican cause, they went on to record most of the major images that have come to be associated with the ongoing war in Central America.

John's craft developed gradually into world-class photography. By 1984, he was the American journalist with the most time in El Salvador. He had shot more film in more parts of Central America than anyone else, and he was beginning to worry.

"We used to whisper about the possibility of a regional war breaking out," he told me. "Now we talk about it as a distinct possibility. It only takes one incident to set it off."

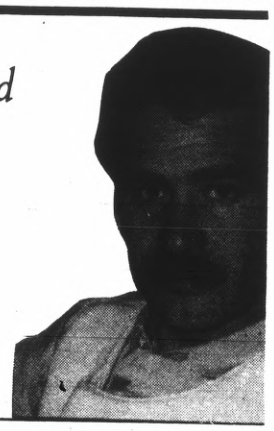
He knew what he was talking about, having traveled with every army and rebel group in the region, documenting their activities. He had the stamina to hike mountain trails with seasoned campesino fighters and the common sense to instruct young soldiers and guerrillas not to point loaded weapons at their friends. He had the makings of a good military strategist except that he chose a higher calling.

He suffered an illusion common to his profession, despite many years of truth to the contrary. It was an illusion shared by others, people like David Douglas Duncan, Larry Burroughs and Robert Capa. He believed that by visually documenting the futility, pain and horror of war he could shock or sadden the world into doing something about it.

In the last months of his life, he flew to Beirut to record images of a different war. Then he returned to El Salvador and rented a beach cottage on the coast. There he spent time with his Salvadoran fiancee waiting for the paperwork to clear so they could marry.

"He lived and he died doing exactly what he wanted to do," his father Alvin said after he heard the news on his car radio.

John Hoagland documented the futility and horror of war.



Just one thing. A request from a friend of his. The next time you see a picture in a newspaper or magazine from Beirut or San Salvador or some other Third World trouble spot, a picture that gives you pause or makes you think, look closely.

Down there at the bottom, in tiny print along the border, is a person's name. You may have to turn the picture on its side to read it, but read that name. It's the name of a person like John Hoagland who, for whatever personal reasons, is out there risking his or her life to show you another face of humanity.

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RONALD REAGAN'S MINEFIELD

The CIA's Mine Troupe

by **Paul Goepfert**

IN NICARAGUA, AS IN ALMOST every tropical port, bronzed young men dive from wharves and rowboats among the towering liners and cargo ships. But these divers are not after shiny coins thrown by tourists and sailors. Here they look for underwater mines.

Six foreign flag vessels and four Nicaraguan ships have been damaged in the past month by mines placed by CIA-supported contras. These young divers, and volunteer fishing boats carrying dragnets and dynamite, are all this country can afford to protect its only deep-water ports, ports through which 80 percent of its trade passes.

It is harvest time, the dry season when coffee and cotton can be picked and stacked outdoors without fear of damage from the rain. Most of it arrives in Corinto. Walls of cotton bales line the road approaching the heavily guarded bridge into this port town.

Mauricio Midente, manager of the Vassali Shipping Agency, says 40 percent of Nicaragua's export crops already have been shipped out. The other 60 percent is now threatened not only by the mines, but by the rains which usually come no later than mid-May.

Last year, cotton and coffee exported through Corinto were valued at $256 million—more than half of the country's $404 million in exports for all of 1983.

Like most Third World countries, Nicaragua pays more for imports than it receives for exports. Usually, loans from multilateral lending organizations such as the World Bank and the Bank for International Development make up the difference. However, the United States has used its controlling vote in these organizations to virtually cut off Nicaragua.

In addition to its negative balance of payments, the Nicaraguan government says the nation suffered losses of $120 million due to contra activities in 1983.

If Nicaragua were paying for its imported oil and for service on its $3.4 billion debt—which together would amount to more than 80 percent of all export earnings—the country would be bankrupt.

At the moment, however, most debt payment is suspended, while US banks—which cut off all credit to Nicaragua in 1979—consider a renegotiation package. Furthermore, the Mexicans are offering oil on a suspended payment basis, and the Soviets barter oil for sugar. Nevertheless, if the deep-water ports are closed to international vessels, the Nicaraguan economy will be turned off like a water spigot.

The mining has a cumulative effect. Newspapers reported April 10 that the crew of an Argentine freighter, carrying 75,000 barrels of crude oil, had refused to enter the harbor.

F. Yamaoka, the ship's officer of a Japanese vessel which encountered a mine March 29, says he has sworn never to return to Corinto. His ship's electrical system was broken by shock waves from a mine, and then, as it was being towed into port, the ship was caught in the midst of a fire fight between contras in high-speed launches and the Nicaraguan Coast Guard.

Within two days of this attack, six of the eight vessels scheduled to dock at Corinto had passed by the port and continued on to Puerto Calvera in Costa Rica. Their cargoes can be transported by truck back to Nicaragua, explained Mauricio Midente of the shipping agency, but the cost would be 30 percent higher—"not even considering the cotton and coffee they were to pick up here."

At the moment, Midente said, 10,000 tons of sugar, 20,000 sacks of coffee, 20,000 bales of cotton and 5,000 tons of bananas were on the docks for Fassali vessels. Similar amounts are ready for handling by each of five other agencies.

Shipping agents admit they expect further cancellations. Vassali, for instance, already has shipped 250 truck containers to Costa Rica in preparation. Of the 50 vessels that called at Corinto in March—down 30 percent from the month before—five had exploded mines, including one with damage estimated at $2 million by Lloyd's of London.

So far insurance companies have not raised their rates on Nicaraguan ports, nor have they declared it a war zone, as they have in the Persian Gulf.

Earlier in the year, the Sandinistas expressed some surprise that the contras had not attempted large-scale sabotage against the coffee and cotton harvest. It now seems clear that the CIA-contra strategy is to cut the flow at its narrowest point, here in Corinto, rather than on the thousands of scattered plantations, 64 percent of which are still in private hands.

Meanwhile, in Corinto the kids are diving for mines, the cotton is piling up—and there is word that the rains will come early this year.

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REMINDER!

Friday, April 20th is the last day for textbook refunds. Refunds are given from 10:00am to 4:00pm and you MUST have your receipt!

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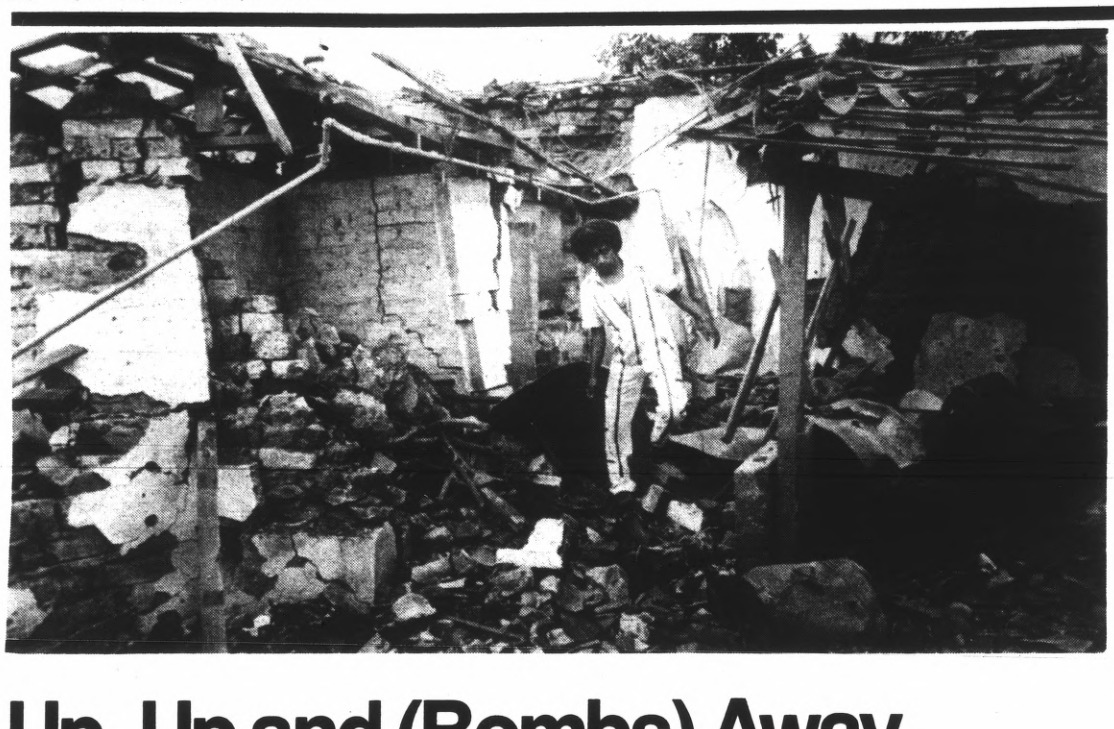

Up, Up and (Bombs) Away

by Mary Jo McConahay

THE SHADOW OF A LITTLE-NOTED AIR WAR is falling over El Salvador's rural population, emptying towns and terrorizing civilians in the countryside.

In recent months, incidents of government air strikes launched independently of ground operations have increased sharply, according to Western and Salvadoran observers, including bombing and rocket attacks by A-37B Dragonfly aircraft and armed UH-1 Huey helicopters. Often the air operations have been directed against areas inhabited by civilians, according to church sources and refugee sources in San Salvador.

Further, in responding to questions about the attacks, in recent weeks Salvadoran military commanders and some US observers increasingly have emphasized a distinction between truly neutral "civilians" and masas, or civilians who are suspected of providing food and logistical support to guerrillas.

"The guerrillas use the masas for support," explained Col. Jorge Adalberto Cruz Reyes at his headquarters garrison at San Francisco Gotera in the embattled Morazon province. "They use children as young as eight years old as couriers, while women and the elderly cook their food and pass warning signals." Where guerrillas are present, says Cruz, the civilians "who don't want to cooperate leave the area, and those who remain are collaborating."

Salvadoran critics, however, charge that the expanded air war is cruelly and unjustly targeting civilians in an attempt "to drain the sea," that is, to clean out the civilian population from zones where the Salvadoran army cannot control the ground.

"People speak about the violence of the death squads, and correctly so," says Maria Julia Hernandez of Tutela Legal, the archbishop's human rights office in San Salvador. "But they should also speak about the violence of the bombing."

In 1983 about 1,000 civilian deaths could be confirmed in the wake of air attacks, according to Tutela Legal. (In 1983, death squad killings numbered 1,249.) Activity since the fall of 1983, however, has accelerated. Hernandez says the air war death count is "very difficult" to track.

Some towns and hamlets in zones such as northern Morazon do in fact appear abandoned. Elsewhere, only 25 miles northeast of San Salvador in the department of Cuscatlan, the once pretty and bustling major town of Tenancingo is now eerily quiet and depopulated in the wake of government bombing in September in which dozens of civilians died. Children's toys lie broken on the main street. The doors of houses and the town church on the deserted plaza have been blown away to reveal their gutted insides. From Tenancingo, the first signs of habitation—some laundry hanging on a line—only appear several miles down a dirt road toward the Pan American highway.

A US military observer said aerial bombardment has increased sharply in recent weeks as government forces step up attacks to prevent guerrillas from interfering in El Salvador's current election process. Analysts at the Catholic University of Central America in San Salvador, however, argue that the air attacks are part of a wider recent "strategic shift" in government tactics toward what one called "a technification of this war," including air strikes not linked to ground operations, and use of US-provided intelligence.

Some of the intelligence for air and land operations comes from two-man OV-1 Mohawk spy planes flown over Salvadoran territory by US pilots based in Honduras. The planes can detect movements of persons on the ground at night through the use of sophisticated infrared scopes developed during the war in Vietnam.

Nevertheless, air attacks are called in only on "observed targets" and in answer to "observed firing," according to the US military observer.

Civilians themselves, who are arriving here in growing numbers—as one refugee shelter worker said, "fundamentally from the bombing now"—believe that they themselves are the targets.

"They say there are guerrillas there," said a 41-year-old woman from a rural area near Suchitoto, about 27 miles north of San Salvador, who arrived at a refugee camp on foot with five children on March 8. "Look at this one," she demanded angrily, pointing to her seven-year-old son. "Is he a guerrilla? No. What the authorities want in certain places is to finish everybody off."

Since last August, said one woman, government forces "haven't returned by land, only by air." A bomb destroyed her house January 20. For several weeks the family "lived under trees with families who lost their houses in other bombings. It is not as difficult now as it will be soon when the rain starts, but there is no food."

She feared traveling on roads in daylight, said the woman, but finally decided to emerge from the hills to look for medicine when her infant and the seven-year-old son became ill. Her husband, a farmer, stayed in the hills, she said. Two older children, boys aged 12 and 14, were killed by a bomb last June 17 as they walked toward the house carrying wood.

"Now the biggest enemy are the planes, not the army," said a 24-year-old woman from Platanaz who arrived at a shelter here on election day, March 25. Her arms showed red, raised wounds she said were caused by shrapnel. "Bombs have been falling every day," she said, adding that recently many have taken to spending more time in "tatus," trenches dug into the earth for protection, than in their houses, which they feel are targets.

A 14-year-old girl, who arrived at another camp from La Pava March 31, said her parents, a visiting neighbor and five brothers and sisters began running when they heard the sound of planes one afternoon three weeks before, but didn't reach a shelter in time. The explosion killed her father and wounded two brothers, she said. The girl showed ragged welts on her upper right arm which she said were caused by "metal flying" from the bomb. Skin was peeling off her right hand, which she says was burned by material from the bomb, and which she keeps wrapped in a wet handkerchief "to keep down the heat."

So expected is the bombing in some areas that refugees report the daily rounds of chores, lessons, and family meals now may start after dark where once they started at dawn, since attacks are less likely to come at night. A woman from a town on the flanks of Guazapa volcano, long considered a rebel stronghold, said that in recent weeks she had been spending most hours of the day with her children in the "tatu" shelter. She finally decided to make her way out of the zone when nine persons were killed nearby March 4 "by airplanes and a helicopter," and when "11 bombs fell" March 10, killing a woman and two children.

According to Maria Julia Hernandez of Tutela Legal, some peasants no longer able to grow crops in the beleaguered Guazapa area have traveled to the shores of a dam north of Suchitoto to fish for food. Now that zone too is being hit hard by aerial operations.

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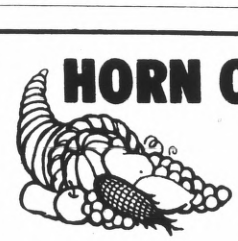

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ANALYSIS

Look Not for Foreign Monsters

by **Saul Landau**

WHEN FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE Alexander Haig declared repeatedly that the United States would "go to the source" to stop the revolutions in Central America, he illustrated the limits of modern national security thinking. The revolutions' source is not the Soviet Union or Cuba, but the ideas that grow out of real conditions. To blame the USSR or Cuba for Central American events shows a profoundly ahistorical pattern of policy analysis. Revolutions occurred long before the Soviet Union existed and have arisen in many countries for many centuries from circumstances that prove uniquely combustible. Haig has also ignored some of the lessons that conservative Americans have offered—not the oft-cited interventionist past in Central America, nor even the recent Vietnam experience, but the warnings of John Quincy Adams, a founding father who beseeched that we "go not abroad in search of monsters to destroy."

The meaning of Adams's warning was not only that we would get into deep trouble if we pursued monsters (look what happened to Captain Ahab) but that such pursuit distracts us from our country's own needs and unresolved conflicts. These conflicts cannot be reduced to just a guns vs. butter argument, but have deep roots in our own past that require attention, reflection, and commitment to resolve. More than neglect, the search for enemies abroad leads to the substitution of patriotic rhetoric for serious political debate, and the equation of ourselves with God and good, and our foes with Satan and evil.

The "holy war" mentality can lead to the acceptance of evil in the cause of good. Both Ahab and our forces in Vietnam became so involved in subduing their foe that they forgot the basic tenets of Christian behavior. In Vietnam, US troops became engaged in massacres. The use of napalm and Agent Orange became everyday events, with no thought about the land's future and our obligations to treaties—or to the consequences of those chemicals on people. Dirty tricks and dirty tactics became the rule, like the recruitment of foreign mercenaries ("tribesmen") who were later dropped when no longer needed, and left to meet their ugly fate. The idea that we had to adopt the tactics of the unscrupulous enemy (who, by the way, did not use napalm or Agent Orange), or that the enemy would somehow conquer us, has brought many Americans face-to-face with our own evil.

When I asked classes of young people how many people died in the Vietnam War, invariably the answers range in the 50,000's. When I underlined the word "people" on the blackboard, some of the students say "oh." Few of them are aware of the two million plus number that perished in Southeast Asia while we pursued a "foreign monster"—and did not destroy it.

Drawing by MELISSA SIKES

John Quincy Adams was so serious about his advice that he himself did an unusual thing. After losing in his bid for re-election to the presidency, he ran and won a House seat. There he worked ceaselessly until the day he died—literally—since he died on the House floor while fighting for the abolition of slavery, the "monster within."

Slavery is gone from the American landscape, but not racism. We still have millions who live in conditions of terrible poverty, including some who are hungry, and many without homes. We have high divorce rates, immense drug and alcohol problems, a frightening teenage suicide rate, high crime figures, alarming levels of environmental pollution and toxicity. One could go on almost endlessly listing the US's serious problems. Yet our leaders, using those two relatively recent words in our political vocabulary, "national security" (they do not appear in the Constitution) have launched attacks on foreign monsters in the Middle East and in Central America.

John Quincy Adams believed that despite the disease of slavery, Americans were strong people, unconquerable for geographic reasons and because of the stoutness of soul and the fierceness of determination to remain independent. That confidence inspired him to tackle the internal problem and call for limits to our involvement abroad. Like George Washington, who warned about the consequences that would result from entangling alliances, Adams believed that good conservatives ought to understand the principles of restraint and flexibility. As the author of the Monroe Doctrine, he issued warnings to Russia and other authoritarian states in Europe not to meddle in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere. In return, Americans supported liberation wars against Spain.

None of the founding fathers confused the ideas of independence wars with real revolution. Revolution, they knew, occurred from the shutting down of all openings for political redress in times of dire economic and social distress. They also knew from their own experience that revolutions grab ideas and help from wherever they can get it. Just as America turned to French and English philosophies to justify their rebellion against England, and Tom Paine, an Englishman, found revolutionary ideas in all kinds of foreign writings, so too do Central Americans take ideas from Marx and others. But in no sense was our war against England nor our revolution foreign-inspired to the extent that it was one based on imported subversion.

In Central America and the Middle East we must look not for foreign monsters on which to blame the course of events. Bombing Cuba would not alter the struggle of the Salvadoran guerrillas, nor would obliterating Teheran stop the Islamic fervor that takes the shape of terrorism in Lebanon. These movements are not tests to our will. Recall Ahab. In him the fierce determination to win became translated into an obsessive need for domination. Ahab equated his reputation, his credibility, with defeating the white whale. But as Ahab discovered, foreign monsters cannot easily be destroyed; in the end, they can destroy their attackers.

Saul Landau is a Senior Fellow at the Institute for Policy Studies, a Washington based independent research institute.

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Global Feminism

High Stakes and Uphill Battles

by Susanna McKean Moore

FEMINIST STRUGGLES IN THE US OFTEN look bleak. But many women here, especially white middle-class women, generally feel only the effects of sexual oppression. In the Third World, where many women suffer as a result of their nationality, class, and skin color as well as sex, the up-hill battle is steeper, and the stakes higher.

Because various forms of patriarchy exist across class and racial lines, women's demands for self-determination in the Third World often do not precisely mirror those of the mass of colonized people as a whole. This is clearly the case in Nicaragua, where presently, under a progressive revolutionary government, abortion is still illegal unless the woman's life is in danger, in which case the father's consent must still be given. Feminists opposed to US imperialism are in the tricky position of wanting to support women in their struggles against the sexism within national liberation ranks as well as against the imperialistic might of our own country.

In the October 1983 issue of the feminist journal *Off Our Backs*, Adrienne Rich wrote a piece addressing this problem. She reflected on her trip to Nicaragua, where she tried to understand the nature of women's struggles within a revolutionary society that's under constant US economic and military pressure.

Rich writes that "listening and learning from the women and men dedicated to creating a new Nicaraguan society felt more urgent, more necessary to my own feminist politics, than pressing the question of abortion, which is still illegal there." Recognizing Nicaraguan women's tradition of strength and self-reliance, Rich says that she trusts "such women to set their own priorities," but goes on to claim that "the priority at this moment is life itself, and the protection of life itself, and the protection of a revolution which spells hope after decades of terror and deprivation."

No doubt Rich is correct in saying that "the priority" is "life itself" but it is clear that she is also trying to rationalize the illegality of abortion in Nicaragua. Unfortunately she makes a separation between "life itself" and the issue of abortion, which in Nicaragua, as in most countries where abortion is illegal, *is* a matter of life and death.

In another article in the same issue of *Off Our Backs*, we learn from Maria Lilian Torres, the director of Children's Hospital in Valex Pais, Nicaragua, that unsafe abortions are one of the three major causes of maternal death in her country. Since safe abortions are only available to women with enough money to pay for them, it is mostly working class and peasant women who risk their lives performing abortions on themselves. Torres' hospital treats one or two women suffering self-induced abortions a day. The article goes on to quote the authors of *Sweet Ramparts: Women in Revolutionary Nicaragua,* who note that one hospital in the capital city of Managua admits an average of ten women a day as a result of illegal abortions.

Magda Enriquez, one of the founders of the Nicaraguan women's association (AMNLAE), when asked about abortion, told a group of North Americans last April that "it is not a social problem," reminding her audience that everything cannot be solved at once and that the revolutionary government must make priorities.

Clearly, the last thing in the world the feminist leaders of Nicaragua need is to be attacked by their allies in the United States. Yet for better or for worse, Nicaraguan society is presently under scrutiny in the US and its social experiment must be sup-

Drawing by MELISSA SIKES

ported, not naively, but with intelligence and information. Among feminists concerned about Central America, the issue of abortion in Nicaragua should be brought to light and discussed, rather than pushed onto the shelf marked "politically incorrect."

In trying to come to terms with the illegality of abortion in revolutionary Nicaragua, Rich points out that the revolution has made impressive gains in improving the conditions of people's lives. Rich argues that, "Food, health and literacy, like contraception and abortion, are basic feminist issues." This is an important point. Often feminists in the US, due to their middle-class bias, do not consider these basic issues part of a feminist agenda.

But while it is important to see food, health, housing and education as feminist issues, progress in those areas does not excuse, justify, or explain the lack of progress on the issue of abortion.

Often feminists in the US, due to their middle-class bias, do not consider the basic issues of food, health, and literacy as part of a feminst agenda.

Rich surmises that the Sandinista's strategy of prioritizing these reforms above legalizing abortion makes sense; in order to empower the powerless, one must begin by "feeding the hungry, so that they have the energy to think about what they want, besides food."

The Sandinistas have made crucial choices in order to empower people, but it is not a one-way street. It is misleading to imply that the Nicaraguan government is the force that is empowering "the hungry," enabling them to think, when it is the hungry who were one of the most vital forces in the revolution in the first place. Clearly the youths and women who fought in the guerilla war against Somoza were thinking well, despite their hunger.

Rich justifies the Sandinistas' priorities and consequently does not encourage women in Nicaragua to seek the legislation of abortion, while there are still issues such as property rights, child raising and sexism in advertising that need attention. But it is not necessary to raise the "protection of life itself" above women's demonstrated need for safe abortions. Asserting that the goal of revolutionary reconstruction is a precondition for legal abortion is reminiscent of the New Left of the late 1960s assuring women that their concerns would be met after the revolution.

But the case in Nicaragua is different in that "female" issues have been addressed concretely there through legislation, precisely because the Nicaraguan government has understood "women's problems" to be those of the society as a whole. For this reason it is especially important to understand *why* the Sandinista government, with AMNLAE's support, has chosen not to change the present anti-abortion laws.

First of all, because Nicaragua, like most Latin American countries, is overwhelmingly Catholic, there is a gut-level aversion to abortion among the people there. People also have a deep distrust of any sort of family planning due to the Somoza regime's practice of using sterilization abuse as a form of social control. Members of AMNLAE point out that many women want to have babies as a way of rebuilding Nicaragua, a country in which some areas lost 20 percent of their population during the last few years before Somoza's downfall. Finally, for many working class and peasant women, the revolution signifies the right to be a mother, because previously, if a woman got pregnant, she had to face either illegal abortion or losing her job. Now, under new laws, a woman is guaranteed her job back after she has had a child.

While many women in AMNLAE's leadership, who are mostly educated and middle class, privately support abortion rights, they recognize that the historical and cultural background of their country makes it a very difficult issue at present. In an interview with author Margaret Randall, Milu Vargas, chief legal counsel for the Council of State (our equivalent to Congress), explained, "I think it is necessary to respond to this situation sooner rather than later. But we are immersed in this situation of imminent war, and we cannot pass a law on abortion without preparing the people. Because there is going to be conflict. We can't pass this law without a base."

Underlying the government's and AMNLAE's reluctance to challenge anti-abortion laws, is the justified fear that right-wing forces in both Nicaragua and in the US would eagerly exploit the issue to their advantage. Besides the traditionally anti-abortion Catholic church, there is a growing number of evangelical sects in Nicaragua and in the rest of Central America sponsored by wealthy churches in the US. Parent churches in the US provide Nicaraguan evangelists with a regular flow of cash and an abundance of preachers. Although not all of these denominations are conservative, the majority are, and in Nicaragua these US-backed churches tell their followers to stay out of politics in order to bring themselves and their country closer to God.

Ironically, and significantly, many evangelical churches in the US are deeply involved in politics, and enjoy a mutually beneficial relationship with right-wing forces here, especially in the area of reproductive politics and the family. Typified by the likes of Jerry Falwell, these churches are invariably and adamantly anti-abortion. The growing influence of such churches within Nicaragua, some of which have been linked to the CIA, coupled with President Reagan's portrayal of the Sandinista government as a godless communist junta, makes the prospect of legalizing abortion politically risky.

Lastly, as Becky Cohen of the Nicaraguan Information Center points out, feminist gains do not naturally or necessarily accompany revolution. They must be fought for within the process of revolutionary change. In the case of Nicaragua, since women were essential to the overthrow of Somoza in 1979, there is public recognition that women are competent and valuable members of society. At the same time however, Nicaragua, like all Latin American countries, has a deeply ingrained tradition of machismo, in which popular notions of virginity and motherhood define what is appropriate for a woman to do with her life. Until recently, the public realm was seen to be the domain of men and men only.

In the case of Nicaragua, it is important to acknowledge that while abortion is a pressing social problem, the leaders of that country, including the women's association, are presently choosing, for a variety of political reasons, not to change oppressive anti-abortion laws. Those reasons are in large part the direct result of the consistent political pressure, often in religious guise, exerted by conservative forces in the US. The prospect of a campaign for legal abortion in Nicaragua is weakened indirectly by increasingly heavy economic burdens and military threats orchestrated by the US government.

At a time when the US government and the CIA are bent on destroying the Nicaraguan economy and de-legitimizing its government, it has become commonplace to discuss the merits and weaknesses of the Sandinista government. But these two issues are distinct and should not be confused: faults of the Nicaraguan government should not be discussed as a justification or explanation for US interventionist policies. Implying that the Nicaraguan government in some way deserves US intervention is like implying that a woman's sex life was cause for her rape.

Among feminists concerned about Central America, the issue of abortion in Nicaragua should be brought to light and discussed, rather than pushed onto the shelf marked 'politically incorrect.'

If US feminists are serious about building an international feminist movement, we will strive to understand the issues in the lives of women in other countries. While we should avoid imposing our own priorities, we will gain nothing by assuming that our own priorities are irrelevant. We will inevitably have them in mind and will always need to discuss how and why they are different from those of other women's movements. In this way, we may succeed in using Meridel Le Sueur's "global consciousness" as a force for feminist change. ✔

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Greenham Common

Reclaiming the Future

by Tenley Ruth

"IF A GROUNDSWELL OF WOMEN SAID 'NO' TO more wars and to men using women as an excuse to be protected—if every woman in the world were to stand up to say that, then men would have to go play on some other bloody planet," a woman from the Greenham Common peace camp told a British reporter recently, echoing the sentiments of other Greenham peace campers.

Since August 1981, after a 120-mile walk from Cardiff, Wales to the Greenham Common Air Force Base, Greenham women have leafletted, blockaded, performed street theater, climbed over and dug under the base's tall, barbed-wire topped fence, and been arrested countless times. They have set up and lived in tents of bent wood, blankets, and plastic for two-and-a-half years outside the base's fences. They are women from all over the world, ranging in age from 17 to 88 and engaging in all professions from teachers to recently released prison inmates to businesswomen.

"[The camp] is a permanent protest to escalating nuclear policies and an inspiration to the peace movement internationally," said Jean Hutchinson, long-time Greenham peace camper and founder of Molesworth peace camp in Cambridge (the second base scheduled to get US Cruise missiles). "It is not only about Cruise [missiles], but about women opposed to a world that accepts Cruise [missiles]," she added. "It is about the nature and spirit of women's initiative in re-claiming the future."

Hutchinson, a Methodist preacher and peace activist with the Church since the 1950s, has been part of European peace camps for two-and-a-half years. She came to the Resource Center for Nonviolence in Santa Cruz last week to talk about her work and life in the peace camps, a lawsuit against Ronald Reagan and the US government about the Cruise and Pershing II missiles (see sidebar), the US peace movement, and more. She is a self-described "newly found radical feminist, whatever that means—each of us has our own definitions," at 50, and attributes her newly formed feminism to her life at the women's peace camps.

The Greenham peace camp, the first in Europe, "began almost by accident," according to Hutchinson, when the Cardiff-to-Greenham walk by 40 women, children and men failed to generate much publicity over the deployment of the Cruise and Pershing II missiles. The lack of attention, Hutchinson said, made the women decide to do something else. "Six women volunteered to chain themselves to the main gate, other women put up tents, some other women lit a campfire, and that was the beginning of the peace camp."

There are now eight peace camps outside the Greenham base, one at each gate, and approximately 12 to 15 throughout the rest of the country. Some are women's camps, others are mixed, but all rely solely on non-violent tactics and are organized in a non-hierarchical manner with no formal membership and no structures. The camps exist "to be there all the time, to keep an eye on what's going on," Hutchinson said. "We live there 24 hours a day and we can fully survey what is going on and respond to it."

The women's presence and tactics have produced some profound results. The most recent is the US's decision to shelve indefinitely plans to deploy the missiles outside the Air Force base "because of political problems," as *Jane's Defense Weekly* (JDW), a private publication concerned solely with military affairs, reported in January. The decision to keep them inside the base means they are vulnerable to attack, as their positions are fixed and well-known—a militarily unacceptable situation. The original US plan was to disperse the missiles throughout the entire countryside within 100 miles from the base in secret locations. The peace campers are now working on mapping out the routes the trucks will be taking to deploy the missiles outside the base in hopes of blockading the deployment effort even further.

The actions at Greenham camp have brought a lot of media attention to the deployment and its effects. The January JDW article, "Cruise missiles locked inside Greenham base," went on to say

Photo by NANCIANNE COYNE

Jean Hutchinson, who spoke at Santa Cruz last week, has been part of European peace camps for two-and-a-half years.

that Pentagon "sources simply said that 'it will be a less emotional spectacle in the future . . . when the British population gets used to them.' " But the British population is just learning about them. And since early 1983, polls have consistently shown that 66 percent of the British population oppose the deployment. Ninety-four percent of the population opposes US control over the missiles. The Greenham women claim a lot of the credit for these shifts in attitude.

They have also publicized how the agreement was actually reached. Rather than the NATO assembly asking for the missiles, the original decision to deploy them was made in a private meeting attended by the four leaders of the United States, Britain, France, and Germany. When their plans were announced, the women say, none of the parliaments in the five countries intended to receive the missiles had been consulted.

Two recent and exceedingly embarrassing events have led to doubts about deploying the weapons, Hutchinson said. The first was in early December 1981. As the British Prime Minister of Defense Michael Heseltine was reporting on the security of the base to a NATO council, 2500 women with bolt cutters cut almost two miles of the base's nine-mile fence. "While he was reporting, we made a mess of his report," Hutchinson laughed. "There were three battalions of British troops, one entire RAF regiment, and two to four thousand American troops all inside the fence, waiting for us to cut down the fence. Everything got quiet at about half past three. The police went away for a good cup of British tea. So, at four o'clock, we cut down the fence." Four days after they cut down the fence, Heseltine responded by threatening the women, telling them that "by going on the base [you] take the risk of being shot."

A couple of weeks later, before Christmas recess, a local member of Parliament went to Heseltine to ask him if Greenham Common was now secure. "And Mr. Heseltine said, 'Greenham Common US Air Force Base is the securest in all of Britain,' " Hutchinson recalled. Several days later, three women from the peace camp

climbed over the barbed wire fence at dusk and quietly let themselves into the central control tower on the base. For two hours they wrote "Greenham women are everywhere" on top of secret files, then read the files, flapped their banner out the tower, and finally, after spending three hours inside the safest base in Britain, had to call attention to themselves so they wouldn't get shot trying to get out. They are being held for burglary.

"So they still haven't deployed the weapons," Hutchinson said, wearily. "It's just the boys with their toys, looking very foolish."

The most recent response to the women's actions has been a renewed effort to kick them off the base by destroying their tents. But, Hutchinson said, the British press is calling this renewed effort a "fiasco." "They [the government officials] think if they've taken the shelters away from the women, they have taken the women; it's this materialistic, property-oriented age which thinks if you've got a person's shelter, you've got them. But when you hear that a gate has been evicted and that 30 women have been arrested, it's no big deal; there are hundreds left." And, Hutchinson asserts with iron conviction, "we'll always be there no matter what happens."

The women at the peace camps say the problems they're struggling against stem from a violent, male dominated society. "It's the male set-up that's caught up in their weapons systems," Hutchinson said. "Women are aware of what life is more than these silly creatures behind the barbed wire; men are the ones with the death wish, not us." In regard to the threat of being shot, Hutchinson said, "It's male causes that require martyrs and Greenham women certainly don't require martyrs. We've been affirming life in that spot for years."

Wherever she goes, Hutchinson appeals to women, especially fervently to US women.

Again and again, Hutchinson stressed the power of the American people and the power of their government. "I'm looking at American women for change," Hutchinson said. "I don't think we can reclaim the Common without all of you. I don't think it's possible, however many things we do—risk being shot, risk breaking our necks. We need women in America."

She compared the rooted European peace camps to the "scattered" American peace movement with obvious disdain. "The American peace movement gets blown all over the place," she said with a sigh. "There's a lack of a sense of urgency and a lack of focus," which, she says, she truly cannot understand.

"Big demonstrations that come to a base and then go away at five o'clock in the afternoon, you know, authority loves them. In a few hours they're dealt with and they're gone," she said. "It's very frightening being attacked and having things thrown at you in the middle of the night," she said. "It's a tiring process. But a peace camp is not going away," she said, leaning forward, "and this is the strength of it. Because you're always there you get a chance to develop each action from the last one."

Hutchinson came here because of a lawsuit asking for an injunction against the deployment of the missiles in Europe. She planned to stay only six weeks, but has been here six months, because a Michigan judge has not granted her permission to leave the country, after she spoke before a prayer vigil in front of Williams Research Corporation in Michigan. The company makes F-107 engines for the Cruise missile.

She was speaking about Greenham and showing a film. "I was arrested and charged on three counts of conspiracy. I didn't act, I didn't do a direct action, I didn't do anything," she said in exasperation. "I thought you had free speech here," she said half sarcastically. "I don't think you have free press at all. Nothing very much is free actually—free speech, nothing."

In her voice, there is always an underlying sense of urgency. Most of the women at the Greenham peace camp had never been politically active, Hutchinson said, and they came out of their homes, their studies and their professions to fight for survival. "Greenham is going too far. American weapons coming onto British soil, the arms race going out of control, this is a time to stop," she said. "These women are howling in horror, rage if you like, because of the nature of it all, and we think Americans should be howling in horror, too."

Photo by NANCIANNE COYNE

Alien Damage

Women in the Greenham Common Peace Camp in Britain are usually arrested for such minor offenses as obstructing the police or breach of peace. During their trials, they have constantly tried to bring in the larger issues that motivate their actions through questioning the legality of US first-use missiles on British soil. Their efforts have been consistently thwarted.

Now the women have turned the tables. In a lawsuit filed in the US on November 9, 1983, 13 women, on behalf of themselves and their 17 children, along with Congressmembers Ron Dellums (D-CA) and Ted Weiss (D-NY), are asking for an injunction against the deployment of the Cruise and Pershing II missiles in Europe. The defendants include Ronald Reagan, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, Secretary of the Air Force Vern Orr, and Secretary of the Army John Marsh. The case is being brought against them, "not as individuals, but in their office," Jean Hutchinson, one of the Greenham plaintiffs, said.

The plaintiffs are suing under the American Alien Tort Act, a 17th century statute which allows "aliens" to claim damages from any department of the US government. Their evidence consists of over 400 pages of arguments and testimony from British and American scientists, church leaders, physicians, professors and former NATO generals Robert Aldridge and Admiral Gene LaRocque.

The plaintiffs cite three grounds as the basis for the injunction. The first involves violation of international laws, which create standards of conduct for waging war and rules against a variety of inhumane practices. The Nuremburg principles prohibit genocide and the planning or threatening to commit genocide. The Law of War states that non-combatants, civilians and neutral countries must be protected from attack. Other international laws prohibit the use of asphyxiating or poisonous gases, military attacks on non-military targets, and production and deployment of first-strike weapons. "The Cruise and Pershing IIs violate all of these rules," Hutchinson said.

The second argument in the suit claims that the missiles violate the Constitutional procedure. "This is the strongest point," Hutchinson thinks. It takes six minutes for a Pershing II missile to reach the USSR and it takes 72 hours for Congress to convene. The Constitution requires Congress to be the body that declares war. "It takes away the power and the time to declare war," Hutchinson explained, "maybe from the president too, who might be in the bathroom, or asleep, or something. They [the missiles] hand over to the military the power of decision-making who in turn hand it over to a computer."

The third point refers to the personal trauma involved in the deployment. The 13 women live within the 100-mile radius where the missiles are scheduled to be deployed. The women say they are threatened by the missiles' first-use capacity, by the fact that they are likely to provoke attack and are prone to accidents. The women claim they are suffering "serious psychological harm." According to their lawyers, "their deep fears have driven them to oppose Cruise missiles for two years or more, which has meant serious disruption of home and family life, giving up jobs or studying."

The women and Congressmembers have appeared in court on three separate occasions. Judge Edelstein is still deciding whether he will even hear their evidence or whether he will uphold the US government's argument that the judicial system is unable to resolve the deployment question because to them it's a "political question," and should therefore be dismissed. If Edelstein moves to dismiss the case, the plaintiffs will appeal.

—Tenley Ruth

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Shirley Clark's THE COOL WORLD- uses dramatic realism to tell the story of teenage gang life in Harlem.

Sponsored by an award from the Ethnic Studies Advisory Committee.

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Mary Kay Cosmetics
In the Pink

by Rebecca Roberts

MARY KAY COSMETICS BEGAN IN 1963 WITH nine beauty consultants and $5,000. Today, Mary Kay Inc.'s 200,000 beauty consultants and 4,000 sales directors are selling $600 million worth of makeup a year. UCSC student and Mary Kay Consultant Lisa Ulrich, and the company whose product she peddles, both turned 20 last fall.

Ulrich joined the ranks of Mary Kay last September when she accompanied her mother, also a Mary Kay consultant, to an orientation meeting. "When I was there, I decided right then and there I was going to become a consultant. When I saw everybody so excited about it and with so much enthusiasm, I had to be a part of it," she says.

"In the beginning, I did not like the thought of being called a salesperson," says Ulrich, "but, everybody is selling something, whether it be an idea or themselves. So selling something isn't so bad."

Ulrich is what my mother would call "well dressed," wearing heels, nylons, skirt, blouse, and an array of Mary Kay trinkets. After a long day of school and facials, Ulrich describes herself as "a mess," her Mary Kay mascara slightly smudged, and rouge and lipstick in need of some freshening up. Though prone to spontaneous giggles and friendly smiles, Ulrich is a serious and mature businesswoman when she talks about Mary Kay.

What Ulrich is selling hasn't gone over well with advocates of "the natural look" that populate Santa Cruz. "I can see the point to a certain extent," she says. "They want people to accept them for who they are. But a lot of people don't seem to be very happy about themselves. I'm not necessarily saying you have to have colorful eyes, lips, and cheeks to feel good about yourself, but I find that taking care of myself and my skin and wearing makeup, I feel good about facing the world. I think it's how you feel about yourself and not trying too hard to make a certain statement that's important," she says. "It's not like we're saying we want to turn you all into mannequins," she adds.

Ulrich maintains that the Mary Kay system stresses "skin care" in the form of cleansers, masks, lotions, and creams. Skin care, she believes, wards off the byproducts of old age. "I figure if they don't want to take care of their skin, when they get older they might regret it, so that's up to them," says Ulrich.

The company's matriarch, Mary Kay Ash, a grandmother five times over, does not disclose her age. "A woman who will tell her age, will tell anything," says Ash. Ash, who appeared at a sales convention in San Francisco in February, responded to the question of whether a woman could be beautiful without makeup. "Very young girls with perfect complexions can be," she said, "but at about age 25 things begin to happen, and senility begins at 28."

Mary Kay Ash, who resembles a gracefully aged Dolly Parton, is admired by her followers for both her beauty and her philosophy. Ash stresses such mottos as, "faith and family before business" and "you can do it!"

The Mary Kay philosophy which motivates the corporation's 200,000 consultants, emphasizes positive thinking, goal setting, and recognition. The women are generously awarded with jewelry, dinnerware, furs, and ribbons. These awards are based on achievements, such as highest sales for the week, and are presented at a weekly meeting which also includes songs and testimonials to boost enthusiasm. According to Ulrich, it is a supportive atmosphere where people compete "against themselves" rather than each other.

The pink cadillac, Mary Kay's most tangible visible symbol to the public, provokes laughter, curiosity and awe among onlookers. Cadillacs can be won by sales directors, who supervise groups of beauty consultants and receive salaries based on their division's sales. Forty-three National Sales Directors averaged more than $150,000 each for 1982.

"A lot of directors say that when they are at four-way stops, everybody lets them go first. In a pink cadillac they get all this attention. So why not? Who wouldn't want to drive one? If someone gives you a car, of course you're going to like driving it," says Ulrich. "You realize, 'I have worked and achieved a goal, I have earned this.' "

Consultants, including Ulrich, now also have an opportunity to win a car. Since September, Ulrich has had to carry her inventory of mascaras, lipsticks, eyeshadows, and lotions with her on the bus in two pink carrying cases. She is thrilled at the prospect of winning a car. "I know that I will someday win this car," said Ulrich with determination, "It's a matter of saying, 'OK, I will do it,' making a decision, setting those goals, and striving for them."

Ulrich reached her "first goal in her whole life" through Mary Kay by having five shows in one week. She won a pearl ring she'd had her eye on. Ulrich also had the highest sales for that week, $250. She brought home an armful of gifts from her Monday meeting that week, including gold jewelry and a crystal goblet.

Ulrich believes the importance of these "gifts" is recognition. "I don't get recognition like that at school. I don't think it's UCSC, it's just college. There's so many people and the teachers

Photo by ANNIE VALVA

Lisa Ulrich, a Mary Kay consultant, reached her "first goal in her whole life" through Mary Kay by having five shows in one week.

don't have enough time to give people that kind of recognition. The past two years I wasn't getting any. Now I'm starting to feel like someone again," she says.

Ash's success has been built on what she calls the pool of "I-don't-think-I-can" housewives who have the opportunity to become $200,000 a year "of-course-I-can" national sales directors. "I want to do for them what nobody did for me, in the way of providing opportunities."

Ulrich says, "I think when housewives get into it, they realize there's a whole world out there. For a lot of them, it's the first time in their lives they've gotten recognition."

For Mary Kay salespeople, personal growth seems to be proportional to the huge growth of the company, which is the sixth largest company in the US headed by a woman, according to *Savvy* Magazine. According to Ulrich, "It's not just selling makeup. People do a lot of growing and learning." Ulrich testifies to the Mary Kay spirit. "Everyone I've talked to who is a Mary Kay consultant has grown personally, gaining self-confidence," she says.

The Mary Kay phenomenon is more than pink cadillacs and big bucks. It represents a "world view" adopted by the thousands of Mary Kay enthusiasts that they believe has changed their lives. "They really stress outlook," says Ulrich. "Ninety percent of the things in the world are negative. Ninety-seven percent of the things people talk about and think about are negative. It's a constant struggle to keep positive thoughts. Going to Mary Kay meetings, you just get a whole new perspective.

"If you tell yourself, 'I can do it,' you will find a way," she says. "It's just like a swing, you just keep going."

MASS MEDIA: THOSE MEANS OF COMMUNICATION THAT REACH AND INFLUENCE LARGE NUMBERS OF PEOPLE, ESP. NEWSPAPERS, POPULAR MAGAZINES, RADIO AND TELEVISION. WOMEN'S WEAR DAILY THE BEATLES PLAYBOY AS THE WORLD TURNS COSMOPOLITAN **CRITICAL *mass*** STONES MS. MAGAZINE FUNNY GIRL THE DORIS DAY SHOW PAT BENATAR TLEMEN PREFER BLONDES THE PHIL DONAHUE SHOW MADEMOISELLE TH CHED LOIS LANE LET'S MAKE A DEAL VOGUE THE DATING GAME HUSTLER THE GIRL CAN'T HELP IT WHO'S AFRAID OF VIRGINIA WOOLF FAMILY CIRCLE I DREAM OF JEANNIE OUR BODIES, OUR SELVES HARLEQUIN ROMANCES KRAMER VS. KRAMER MOTHER JONES

Photo by ANNIE VALVA

Cardboard Fantasies

by Sharan Street

AS EGGS AND CHOCOLATE BUNNIES ROLL out of children's Easter baskets, something else rolls into the nation's movie theaters, filling them with the pungent odor of sulphurous eggs. It's once again time for the spring break flurry of teen movies.

Teen-oriented quickies like *Porky's* or the *Halloween* series pass through the bowels of the movie industry with undisturbed regularity, opening to heavy ticket sales, but quickly being expelled to make way for new products. There are, however, a few youth-oriented movies that do stick around, and even cross over to audiences of all ages. Movies like *Flashdance, Footloose, Wargames,* and *Risky Business* all fill their young viewers' search for identity. They are powerful fantasies of young protagonists who break out of childhood by becoming more talented and successful than their peers.

Two of these films, *Flashdance* and *Footloose,* are the archetypal teen movie. They tap into teen fantasies of beauty, popularity, and stardom—juvenile ideals that many adults share.

But these fantasy movies are tales of success concocted by screenwriters who've learned the formulas that spell success with younger audiences. As such, they are not shared fantasies, but cynical manipulations of the teen identity crisis.

Released last spring to mass enthusiasm and critical disdain, *Flashdance* made millions with its evocation of the narcissistic body cult of the '80s. *Flashdance*'s main character is Alex, a female welder who does a semi-erotic form of bar performance called flashdancing, but actually aspires to become a ballerina in the Pittsburgh Ballet.

Footloose is this year's *Flashdance* contender. It's the story of Ren, a dance-happy highschooler forced to move to a tiny, fictitious town, where religious folks have outlawed rock and roll. Ren leads a pack of teens to freedom on the dance floor.

Both *Flashdance* and *Footloose* are descendants of the 1977 hit, *Saturday Night Fever*. But whereas *Saturday Night Fever* was an old-fashioned inspirational film based on plot and characterizations, its two offspring reflect an MTV parentage. Instead of a story line and realistic characters, *Flashdance* and *Footloose* are composed of video clips and peopled by models.

In *Saturday Night Fever* we learned about Tony Manero, a particular guy (working-class Italian) from a particular place (the wrong side of Brooklyn). He danced out of a need to enrich a grim life. In *Flashdance* we meet Alex (Jennifer Beals), who also dreams of dancing. But we don't learn who she is or where she comes from. We only know she's gorgeous and talented. In *Footloose*, there's Ren (Kevin Bacon), who, strangely enough, is also gorgeous and talented. His cultural background, past history, and even his inner thoughts are similarly obscure.

This lack of character development is not because it's too time-consuming or troublesome for the screenwriter to create. Ren and Alex are constructed so vacuously that each viewer can endow the character with his or her own identity.

The audience's identification with the cardboard protagonists is strengthened by each film's straw villains, who exist for the sole purpose of being knocked over by Ren and Alex. The secondary, supporting characters, are similarly dismissed. These supporting actors are less attractive, talented, and just plainly less cool than either Ren or Alex. They increase the specialness of the characters with whom the audience identifies.

There is one other character in each movie who approaches the protagonist in importance, and this is the love interest. In *Flashdance*, Alex is involved with her boss, Nick. In *Footloose*, Ren is drawn to Ariel, the minister's daughter. These love interests are not shown with any greater clarity than the protagonists, but they are treated as privileged people also. They unite with the protagonist to form a perfect whole. Unlike in adult movies, where love is the pairing of two people with conflicting interests and problems, in teen movies the lovers are destined to be together because they are permutations of the same being. Love is not shown as a search for human contact, but as a search for oneself, an onanistic embrace of one's own body.

Since both Ren and Alex share a passion for dancing, it's a good opportunity to compare how Hollywood treats male and female ambitions. The success of both films has been due to a popularity with young women. *Flashdance* was phenomenally successful largely because so few movies present a picture of an ambitious young woman. *Footloose* harnessed the same female excitement by using a male central character who appeals to women, both in his physical appearance and in the triumph of his androgynous masculinity over more aggressive or paternalistic forms of manhood.

In both movies, Ren and Alex need the help of someone of the opposite sex to fulfill their ambitions, and the ways these helping angels assist them is dictated by traditional sex roles. In *Footloose*, Ren is aided by minister's daughter Ariel, who, like her mother, selects passages from the Bible for Ren to use in his sermon before the town council. Ren is using a woman's help to combat the powerful men in the community.

In *Flashdance*, Alex receives the aid of Nick, who just happens to know some folks on the Pittsburgh Ballet's board of directors. Alex first rejects his aid, but is rewarded later when she accepts the idea that she needs Nick's help to make it in a world where men have all the power.

Both Ren and Alex are supposed to dance for their own enjoyment and self-fullfilment. But this assertion is undercut by what their ambitions mean to the people who pay to see these films. The average person wishes to be like Ren or Alex because he or she hungers for the spotlight, for the instant fame of performing before a crowd. This obsessive desire for stardom makes these films different from some of their early progenitors, particularly the Mickey Rooney/Judy Garland kiddie musicals. In those '40s musicals, the act of putting on a show, working and performing together, was shown as the fruits of theatrical endeavors.

They dance to be seen, their performances contaminated by self-conscious posturing, in a pallid imitation of joyful celebration.

In *Footloose* and *Flashdance*, it's the complete absorption into self and the envious attentions of the audience which are the chief rewards of performance. This is clearly seen at the end of *Footloose*, after Ren and his comic sidekick have bested both the village elders and the town bullies. At the prom, the whole senior class is standing on the sidelines, waiting for Ren to come and start the show. When he arrives, he begins a solo performance, followed by other soloists who seek the attention of the group. In this parade of egotistical performance, there's no possibility for interaction and contact between the actors. Yet they don't really dance to express themselves. They dance to be seen, their performances contaminated by self-conscious posturing, in a pallid imitation of joyful celebration.

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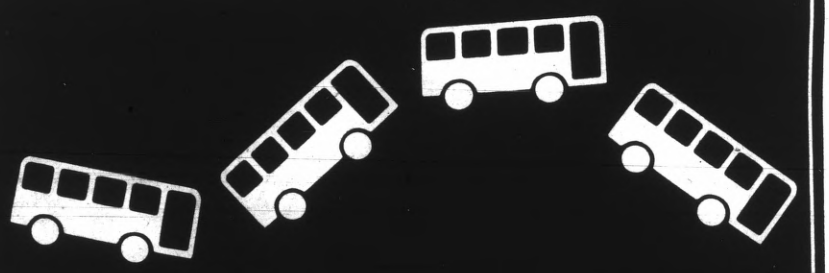

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Reminder: When you ride the city bus for an on-campus travel, the campus is charged for that ride. Help prevent an increase in student transportation fees by riding the mini-bus for on-campus travel.

WOMEN'S *clips*

Quote of the Week

There shall never be another season of silence until women have the same rights men have on this green earth.

—Susan B. Anthony

Get Married In Wisconsin

A bill that has gained bipartisan support in the Wisconsin state legislature would make Wisconsin the first state to have a "separate property system" for married couples. The bill, which has a good chance of being passed this spring, would reform marital property laws by maintaining that "all assets will be shared by both partners," said Lynn Adelman (D-Madison), one of the sponsors of the bill. Donald Hanaway (R-DePere), another sponsor, said the bill would promote the idea that marriage is an "economic partnership" and would ensure homemakers or nonworking spouses equal economic rights and benefits.

The bill would also abolish the precepts of common law marriage that compel women to provide domestic and sexual services.

No Safety For Schoolgirls

The recent epidemic of rapes among Detroit schoolgirls has caused women in Detroit to form community action groups to protest the lack of concern and police action over the issue.

Since September, about 50 girls have been raped, many on the way to or from school. One 14-year old was reportedly raped inside Detroit's Northern High School during school hours.

The Women's Action Team Against Violence has accused the city administration of refusing to acknowledge the situation and "turning a deaf ear" to local women's demands.

Since the Women's Action Team was formed, city officials have been unable to ignore local pressure and various plans for action have been discussed. These include police-patrolled school routes, boarding up vacant buildings, and showing children the safest route to school.

However, the Women's Action Team is worried that police will tell women and children to "stay inside" for safety, rather than making an effort to provide that safety. Althea Grant, who is head of Detroit's rape counseling center, commented that "rape isn't considered an important issue politically." She said it has only become important now, because "the public is yelling about schoolgirls."

Paying For Harassment

Eight women who are current or past employees of the William Mitchell College of Law in Minneapolis sued the school at the end of March, claiming they had been sexually harassed by the College's former president, Geoffrey Peters. The women said when they complained about Peters' actions, the board of trustees subjected them to public humiliation. They added that the College also offered them about $4,000 each to retract the charges.

Olympian Safety

The Los Angeles Commission on Assaults Against Women is preparing special training in rape prevention for organizers of this summer's Olympics.

Commission Director Judy Ravitz says rapists take advantage of tourists' unfamiliarity with their surroundings. As a result, rapes increased at both the Munich and Montreal Olympics, although other crimes fell off. The commission will also train women reporters and tourist industry workers in rape prevention, and has printed a booklet of emergency phone numbers in eight languages. (*Her Say*)

Less Side Effects

The FDA recently approved a new birth control pill that is more closely attuned to women's hormone cycles, making it available in most cities by prescription last Tuesday. The oral contraceptive is sold under the brand name Ortho-Novum 7-7-7, and is meant as an alternative for women who cannot use even the (low-dose) contraceptives because of bleeding between menstrual periods. The pill provides fluctuating levels of progesterone, thereby lowering the frequency of such side effects as nausea, bloating, weight gain, acne, and depression. The pill has been used for a year by women in Canada, France, and Germany, said Dr. Freedolph Anderson, a gynecologist who helped develop it. Thus far no new negative side effects have been discovered in the pill.

Unsafe in Salem

Seven women between the ages of nine and 27 have been killed in the Salem, Oregon area since 1981. Last week police found the body of 18-year-old Katherine Redmond on Salem's outskirts, bringing the tally of unsolved murders to eight. According to Marion County District Attorney Michael Brown, there are "striking similarities" to some of the cases. All of the women vanished at night; in three cases their cars were found abandoned; in at least two cases the bodies were dumped into rivers; and two of the women were found shot to death in their homes. A team of twenty investigators from different agencies has been formed. The women of Salem are still apprehensive, however, feeling it is not safe to walk alone even in the daylight. Sales of chemical repellents such as Mace are reportedly booming.

Commuter Pornography

A Washington, DC group, Feminists Against Pornography, and the DC Rape Crisis Center have begun a protest against ads for *Penthouse* magazine that began appearing in subway trains in February. The ads, which are a version of the March cover of *Penthouse,* show a woman lying on her back with gambling chips thrown across her chest, inferring that she is lying on a gambling table. The cover appeared at the same time as the New Bedford rape trial. Leaflets that the two feminist groups are distributing demand that the ads be removed from the trains, and that DC Metro donate space to organizations that help female victims of abuse. DC Metro has yet to make a statement.

Goldie Hawn's waif-like cuteness is not enough to save *Swingshift*.

FILM

Nostalgia Ain't What It Used to Be

by Don Hines

SWING SHIFT FOLLOWS IN THE RECENT tradition of new old-fashioned films. Like last month's *Racing with the Moon, Swing Shift* blends guileless WWII patriotism and gentle humor into a well-acted romantic drama where almost nothing happens.

In the get-happy spirit of the retrograde '80s, recent filmmakers have jettisoned cheap sex, gratuitous violence, and realistic (read "dirty") language in favor of old-style innocent themes. But sometime in the last 30 years their ability to tell a story sans sex and violence has diminished; story-line holes previously covered over by a tit-shot or a well-placed expletive now leave a dull space on the screen.

Swing shift needs more than a car-chase to save it, though.

The plot showed promise: Kay Walsh (Goldie Hawn) is a naive WWII War Bride who discovers her independence by working a "rosie-the-riveter"-type job in a Santa Monica airplane factory and by reluctantly romancing freespirited trumpeter Lucky Lockhart (Kurt Russell) while her husband is overseas.

Despite an off-screen dalliance during filming, Hawn and Russell don't set the screen on fire; in fact, they hardly make sparks. Russell brings an almost Gable-esque sexiness to a role originally intended for Bruce Springsteen, and Hawn is cute as usual, yet their intimate scenes together are far less appealing than their scenes apart.

What little passion arises in *Swing Shift* seems directed toward airplanes, not amour. Hawn's prideful boast "we built those" as a squadron of P-14s fly over, seems much more sincere than her declaration of love for Lucky. The film works best when it depicts the giddy patriotism of the war years. Characters donate "pots and pans for industry," whip up batches of sugarless "Victory Fudge," and talk about saving gas to "stick it to Hitler".

Unlike *Racing With the Moon,* which evoked nostalgia not for the '40s but for '40s movies, *Swing Shift* captures a sentimental '40s in its honest secondary characterizations and keen eye for the period. Christine Lahti is marvellously hard-boiled as Hawn's wisecracking neighbor Hazel, a leggy ex-taxi dancer who befriends Hawn and helps the waif-like War Bride come out of her shell. Hazel's on-again, off-again boyfriend, dance-hall manager Biscuits Toohey (Fred Ward of *Silkwood* and *The Right Stuff*) comes across favorably, like Charles Bronson after sensitivity training. Ed Harris (John Glenn in *The Right Stuff*) brings an All American athleticism to the unsympathetic role of Hawn's absent husband. Peppered throughout the supporting cast are hidden surprises like GoGos' lead singer Belinda Carlyle as a big band singer (she *does* look more like a '40s chanteuse than a neo-girl-group frontwoman) and King of the B-movies, producer Roger Corman, as the head of Macbride Aircraft Company.

Director Jonathan Demme, an ex Corman protege, showed his knack for capturing the essential items of a pop culture in 1977's *Citizen's Band* (a.k.a. *Handle With Care*) and particularly in 1980's *Melvin and Howard.* The telling details of the wartime era are present: swing bands, rationing coupons. After the war, new TVs and washing machines parade across the screen, and a newly returned vet exclaims "hey, did you hear about those ranch homes out in the valley?" But in the more successful *Melvin and Howard,* the quintessential tokens of American life (cars, household appliances, TVs) were at the center of the film. Melvin (Paul Lematt) was the undauntedly optimistic consumer (at one point he said "we're not poor. Broke, maybe. But not poor.") In *Swing Shift* the incisive and absurd mass culture items occupy the periphery, while at the center is a hopelessly flat-footed romance and a half-baked homage to wartime feminism.

The film accurately portrays the propaganda campaign to hustle wartime women into the factory— a 1942 "March of Time" newsreel declares "It takes humanpower to keep the war factories going... Their [departing GIs'] jobs must be filled and filled now. And who can fill them? You! You women!"— and back out again at peacetime: Walsh and co-workers unenthusiastically watch a post-war propaganda film which intones: "Your wartime job is over, now your job is to take care of those returning GIs... to become housewives and mothers again like you promised to do when you started working here."

And Hawn adequately transforms herself from a demurring waif who lives for her husband— what Helen Gurley Brown calls a mouseburger— into a more independent woman. But at film's end her husband returns to Santa Monica and she returns ostensibly wiser to the kitchen, where her feminism will apparently lay dormant for 25 years until Steinem and company shake up the old roles.

The conditional message of the film— women work as men, but only in critical times, and then reluctantly return to former roles— may reflect the views of co-producer Hawn, one of the few women in Hollywood with any clout; or it may be the closest thing to a big-budget ($14 million) feminist film that recalcitrant old-line Hollywood will allow. Hawn, in the wake of her tremendously successful *Private Benjamin*, took this seemingly innocuous project to over a half-dozen producers before she found financing.

The storyline takes no chances; coupled with the bowdlerized old-style romance it has no discernible effect on the viewer. Although individual performances shine, and the period details feel right, *Swing Shift* in no way equals the sum of its parts. Perhaps its worst flaw is making nostalgia dull.

Swing Shift *plays at the RIO.*

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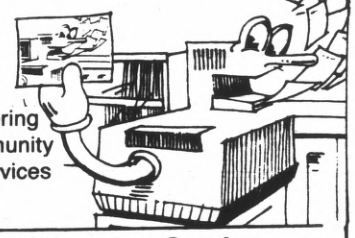

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May Stevens On and Off the Wall

by Melissa Bower

THERE'S SOMETHING ABOUT THE PROSPECT of a New York artist coming to campus that sends shivers through the veins of the artistic community here. Last week feminist painter May Stevens talked about her work to an eclectic group of students, artists, and feminists who were packed tightly into a classroom at Porter College. Stevens—whose list of accomplishments include co-founding *Heresies* magazine, displaying work in the permanent collections of the Whitney Museum of New York, the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art, and over 15 galleries across the US—showed slides of her work to illustrate her life in art.

Stevens's work was once scrutinized by a French critic who told her, "your work is not honest. It's too strong for a woman." Her latest works focus on the deliberate and straightforward representation of the most influential women in Stevens's life.

The unification of political and artistic women is a major theme for Stevens. The bold, flat images painted with acrylics were drawn from photographs; she often includes herself in her paintings. *SoHo Women Artists* features a mosaic of colors and patterns with a blunt image from her *Big Daddy* series. In this painting, the group of women sit in a semi-circle with Big Daddy in the background. She created the Big Daddy figure in response to her feelings about living in a patriarchal society. Her realistic images and bright colors are remarkably refreshing.

"I'm concerned with another level of reality with regard to historical time periods and consciousness. There may be an overlapping of ideas in different time periods," she said. Stevens is preoccupied with the relationship between the political and the spiritual being.

Her latest body of work, entitled *Ordinary/Extraordinary A Summation 1977-1984*, is currently showing at Boston University. It juxtaposes images of her ordinary mother and the extraordinary revolutionary Rosa Luxemburg (1871-1919). But more than the mere representation of two females, this work embodies Stevens's thoughts on the dichotomy that exists between women from two very different worlds.

Photo by ANNIE VALVA

A French critic once told Stevens, 'Your work is not honest; it's too strong for a woman.'

"*Ordinary/Extraordinary* began as a collage of words and poems. It depicts Rosa Luxemburg—Polish/German revolutionary leader, theoretician, and murder victim—juxtaposed with images and words of Alice Stevens—housewife, mother, washer, ironer, and inmate of hospitals and nursing homes," according to Stevens. The paintings represent a complex set of ideas, and for the viewer the images were often confusing. The photographs of Alice and Rosa were superimposed over layers of writing in both English and German and showed the intricate detail of her message.

More idyllic yet less complex than her collages was Stevens's painting, *Fore River*, in which two figures of Alice sit beside the river where Rosa's body was thrown after she was murdered. The double image of Alice contemplating her hands is suggestive of the hidden power of this "ordinary woman." *Go Gentle*, another acrylic image sequence of Alice, juxtaposes her youth with her turbulent present life. Stevens insists that the *Ordinary/Extraordinary* collection is political and that the economy of detail in her acrylic paintings emphasizes her belief in the dangers of over-explanation.

"Art is a trap to catch the spirit in, " said Stevens, "It represents changes in consciousness, it represents contradictions. My work has been viewed as controversial, but I don't see why. I'm trying to connect things." Stevens talked about the '70s as an exciting and productive time for women artists. In the '80s female artists, although recognized, don't enjoy the collective energy that prevailed for women during the '70s, according to Stevens.

Her realistic style is influenced by writers such as Virginia Woolf and Adrienne Rich, and her ideas are as complex off the canvas as they are on it. Many of her paintings show that while women may present varied levels of reality to her, women can all be viewed in the same context. Stevens's artwork speaks from the female spirit, to the female spirit in all of us. Within each painting there is a fearless depiction of both the spiritual and practical nature of women. Stevens is one of the few female artists to have gained national recognition through depicting women in her work. That honesty is the source of her work's great strength.

Femme Flambee

by Arthur Spring

ANY FILM THAT EQUATES MARRIAGE TO prostitution for the bourgeosie and exposes repressed sexual perversion beneath middle class smugness is treading on dangerous ground. It's a premise with extraordinary cocktail party-stopping strength.

Shocking as it may be, the idea is far from original. German director Robert Van Ackeren's choice of subject matter is overly reminiscent of the work of his cinematic cohort, the late Rainer Werner Fassbinder. Attacking the self-complacency of a post World War II European society turned to flab carries a weighty tradition which encompasses, among other films, Bunuel's *Belle du Jour* and culminates in Fassbinder's *The Marriage of Maria Braun*.

Yet *A Woman in Flames*, Van Ackeren's first film to make the Atlantic crossing, is no mere rehash of morbid middle class conceptions of love, sex, and property. Unpretentious, laced with arid wit, and featuring the stunningly kinky Gundren Landgrebe as Eva, *A Woman in Flames* is crisp, cool and alluring.

The story begins when Eva walks out on her husband of five years who embodies more nasty bourgeoisisms than an entire Proust novel; more than anything else, she is divorcing his principles.

But with Eva's good looks—something akin to a razor-edged Romy Schneider—and her "I'll try anything" attitude it's clear that she is not going to have any trouble maintaining her penchant for fancy perfume and ermine coats: she becomes a high-priced call-girl and quickly finds that the work agrees with her. As a prostitute Eva discovers that she has more control than she had as a wife. Now she can turn down disgusting men ("I don't *do* lawyers or doctors") and even choose to fall in love with a tender Teutonic dreamboat, Chris.

When she finds out that Chris is a gigolo and a switch-hitter to boot, the plot takes a humorously sordid turn. With Chris's business-school background and Eva's unwavering dedication to career advancement, they decide to combine the pleasure business with pleasure.

The whore and gigolo team functions perfectly as a release valve for the repressed naughtiness of the middle class. In scenes that oscillate subtly between mimickry and compassion, Van Ackeren shows males taking off their masks to grovel and women sadly shelling out deutsch marks to be unfaithful to their husbands.

Enough critics have described *A Woman in Flames* as "a movie that doesn't know how funny it's being" to lead one to believe that this film is actually very conscious of its own sense of humor. Gundren Landgrebe as Eva wears a deadpan so convincingly that her icily ironic lines often thunk like extracted bullets dropped in a sterilized bowl: we don't know whether to wince or laugh.

A Woman in Flames does not titillate or exploit. It chooses instead to subvert our traditional ideas of love as we see Eva's adaption to her dual role as prostitute and lover in a strange and sordid fablelike setting.

Best of all are Van Ackeren's sprinkled anti-bourgeois reminders to the audience that they are sitting in a theater, being "entertained" by what might be a portrayal of themselves.

"Let's go to the movies," suggests Chris at one of the film's few flat moments. When Eva responds that no, she'd "only be bored at the cinema," one cannot help but be struck by the unpretentious charm of this movie. It is even somewhat amusing that this kind of "don't forget, it's only a movie" self-parody begun by Godard and other cineastes of the Nouvelle Vague in the fifties is already receiving tribute—a sort of homage to the masters of homage.

Lip Service Plus: Gundren Landgrebe gets the kinks out as Eva in *A Woman in Flames*.

It may not be a cinematic breakthrough of Fassbinderian proportions nor is it the "Box Office Bombshell from Berlin" as *Time* magazine called it, but *A Woman in Flames* is one zesty movie with its own brand of kinky and unpretentious charm.

A Woman in Flames *starts Friday at the Nickelodeon.*

ANNOUNCEments

SILENT VIGIL IN PROTEST of US militarism and intervention in Central America and the Caribbean. A 15 minute silent protest will take place in mourning of the victims of US policy in the region. Put your feelings into action and express your dissent each Wednesday at Whole Earth Parking Lot, across from the mailbox 12:40-12:55pm.

ART MUSEUM APRIL LECTURES: The first lecture in a series entitled "Lunch with Bob and Art" will be given by Art Museum of Santa Cruz County Director Robert McDonald on Wednesday, April 25 at 12pm in the Museum Gallery. The lecture is open to the public with $1 suggested donation from non-members. For more info about the lecture, call 429-3420.

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION INTERNSHIP PROGRAM: Check for our gold announcements at the academic boards and colleges, or access your "b" account on the nearest terminal—help intern—or stop by Cooperative Education, 205 Central Services, x2396, for more info.

MICHAEL ROSS, UCSC'S REPRESENTATIVE to the Student Body President's Council has open office hours every week on Mondays 11-12:30 at the Student Activities A-Frame. Ross represents students at the state level, dealing with the state legislature, the UC Regents, and the UC Systemwide Administration. He also deals with various campuswide issues on occasion, often by special request. Come by and give him your ideas, advice, questions, greetings, money, old tofu recipes, etc.

CAREER PLANNING WORKSHOPS: April 18, Resume/Interviewing/Job Search, 7pm, CPPC. April 24, Resume/Interviewing/Job Search, 12pm, Cowell A-Frame. Interview Videotaping, 7pm, CPPC. Recruiters: April 18: Golden Gate University, graduate programs. Convergent Technology, CIS (March/June Grads.). April 19: Scientific Calculations, CIS, Math, Physics. April 20: David Systems, Inc., E.E., Applied Math, CIS (March/June Grads.). April 25: National Semiconductor, CIS (March/June Grads.) Technical Job Search Workshop, Computer Science, Physics, Math and Technical Writing: Student participation workshops designed to aid the graduating seniors in a thorough job search. Wed. Apr. 25, 7pm. Psychology seniors only: Judith White will be holding workshops for psychology seniors on various aspects of the Career Planning process and on Job Search Techniques. The Career Planning workshop will be held on Apr. 25 from 12-2pm, in room 292F Central Services. The Job Search Workshop will be held on May 2 from 12-2pm also in room 292F Central Services. Computer Science Alumni Panel: The Computer Science Alumni Panel will be held Apr. 20, from 4 to 6 in the Stevenson Fireside Lounge. UCSC Alumni who now work for ASK Computers, Informatics, SRI, Santa Cruz Operations, National Semiconductor, Synerception, and Fujitsu will be here to discuss the job search process, career reality and many other topics of interest to Junior and Senior Computer Science Students. For sign-up call x2183 or stop by the Career Planning Center at 123 Central Services.

SANTA CRUZ BIRD CLUB: The UCSC Predatory Bird Group's director, Brian Walton, will give a presentation on the current research they are conducting. He will focus on the developments over the past two years. New species now housed at the facility include the Elf Owl, Orange-breasted Falcon, and the Aplomado Falcon. At the Santa Cruz City Museum, 1305 East Cliff Dr., on Thurs., April 26 at 7:30pm

SIERRA CLUB, SANTA CRUZ REGIONAL GROUP-APRIL CALENDAR: Apr. 20-22, Sat. and Sun., backpack: Lakes of Henry Coe. Strenuous trip. Experienced packers. Reservations required. Call leader. Jack McKellar 438-1831 or 997-4036 by 4/10/84. Apr. 26, Thurs., Hike: Henry Cowell State Park. Meet 10am, entrance Cowell Campground, Graham Hill Rd. Hike: 5 easy miles. Bring lunch and water. Leaders: Margaret Nesmith 438-0602 and June Bauman 426-4495. Apr. 28, Sat., Trail Days in Santa Cruz Mts. Call: 415-324-8482 or Bob Druhe 438-3428. Apr. 29, Sun.: Hike: Paradise Park, easy walking through park. 9:30 meet at County Government Center. Bring lunch and water. Leaders: Connie Shupe 426-7230 and Gabrielle Stocker 426-0865.

ART DANNER, SANTA CRUZ DISTRICT ATTORNEY and the Santa Cruz County Victim/Witness Assistance Program invite you to attend a presentation of the proposed Santa Cruz County Intrafamilial Child Sexual Assault Pogram. Fri., Apr. 27. 2:15-4:30pm. Santa Cruz Public Library.

DIG THE SANTA CRUZ BEBOP DRAMA WORKSHOP'S double-hip Easter Offering at the Common Ground Coffeehouse 2am Easter Sun. morning (late Sat. night Apr. 21). Common Ground Coffeehouse is located at 2015 N. Pacific Ave. in Santa Cruz, across from the Town Clock.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR RE-ENTRY STUDENTS Omega Nu has scholarship money available for re-entry students who have graduated from a high school in the Santa Cruz, Aptos or San Lorenzo School Districts. Awards are based on need and scholastic merit. Application deadline is Apr. 26. For an application see Christine King, Women's Re-Entry, Classroom Unit Building.

FORMER ISRAELI SUPREME COURT JUSTICE HAIM COHN to speak on "Israel & the Occupied Territories: Moral Costs, Political Consequences," presented by the Resource Center for Nonviolence and Kolaynu/Santa Cruz New Jewish Agenda. Talk will begin at 7:30pm on Tues., Apr. 24, at the Resource Center for Nonviolence, 515 Broadway, near Ocean. For more info, contact Deena Hurwitz or Scott Kennedy: 423-1626.

THE ANIMAL RIGHTS ACTION GROUP is sponsoring two showings of "The Animals Film" Fri., Apr. 20 at 6 and 9pm, in the Louden Nelson Center Cafeteria. General admission is $2, $1 for ARAG members.

EIGHT WEEK GROUP FOR WOMEN who have been sexually assaulted or raped. Wed. nights, beginning Apr. 25 through June 13, 7-9pm. Free. Sponsored by Women Against Rape, facilitated by Kate Pollack. Childcare and ASL interpretation available at no cost. Call 426-RAPE for more info and to pre-register.

THE APRIL 25 ACADEMIC SENATE MEETING has been cancelled due to a lack of sufficient business.

PREPARATION FOR INTERNATIONAL FIELD WORK/STUDY SEMINAR: This Spring Quarter the Merrill Field Program for Experiential Learning will offer a non-credit seminar aimed at helping students prepare to do field work or study in other countries. A variety of topics will be dealt with related to living, studying, and working in another culture. For more info, contact Nick Royal or Jody Bruce in the Merrill Field Office, x4054.

YOUTH SERVICES CRISIS PROGRAM of Santa Cruz County is now recruiting families to provide temporary foster placements for adolescents between the ages of 12 and 18. Anyone interested please come to a meeting Apr. 24, 7pm at the Youth Services office-526 Soquel Ave.; or call Wanda Dean or Phyllis Wasserstrom at 425-0771.

BE UCSC'S STUDENT BODY PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVE FOR 1984-85: The Student Body President's Council Representative meets with representatives from all UC campuses to set statewide policy for UC students. With the staff of the UC Student Lobby, SBPC Reps lobby the legislature and the Board of Regents to adopt those policies. Issues include: student fees, financial aid, state legislation, and systemwide academic policies

An election will be held for the 1984-85 Representative. In order to run for this position, a student must prepare a nominating paper which includes name, college, major, year, accomplishments, and a short statement of interest (250 words or less) which will be printed in the ballot materials. Deliver this nominating paper to the Campus Activities Office by Monday, April 30. For

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

Regarding On-Campus Housing

Housing applicants for the 1984-85 Academic Year will be available at your college housing office on May 1st. If you plan to apply for on-campus housing next year, you should check with your college housing personnel to see what method will be used to allocate space to continuing students.

Housing applications must be submitted with a $100 reservation fee. Plan now to have the $100 available so that you will be prepared to file an application at the appropriate time. The $100 fee is refundable if the University is unable to offer you housing.

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An information session will be held in the A-Frame on Tuesday, April 24, 6-7pm.

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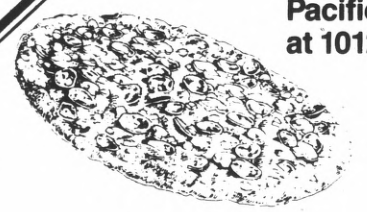

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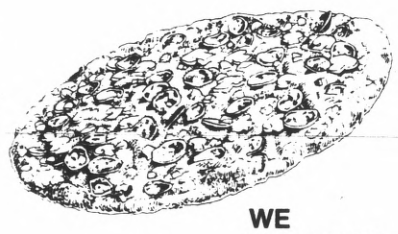

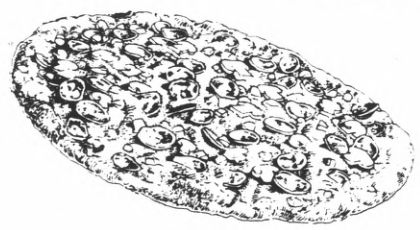

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ANNOUNCEments

more information, call Michael Ross (this year's SBPC Representative) at ext. 4797, or visit him in the Student Activities A-Frame. An information session will be held in the A-Frame on Tuesday, April 24 from 6-7pm.

RE-ENTRY MEN: UCSC Counseling and Psychological Services and Re-Entry Services are sponsoring a support group for Re-Entry Men on Tuesday afternoons from 3:30-5:00 beginning April 24th. The group will be facilitated by Max Camarillo and will be held at the Cowell Health Center Group Room. All re-entry men on campus are invited.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL FIELD PROGRAM is now accepting grant proposals from undergraduate students planning field projects concerning environmental issues or processes in the natural environment. The research may be in a natural science, social science, or other discipline; however, proposed projects must involve some field work. Students planning projects with field work during summer or fall 1984 must apply now. PROPOSALS MUST BE SUBMITTED IN PERSON BY 3:00 PM on April 23, 1984. If you think you may be eligible for a grant, come by the Environmental Field Program office, 231 Kerr Hall, for a grant application and more information

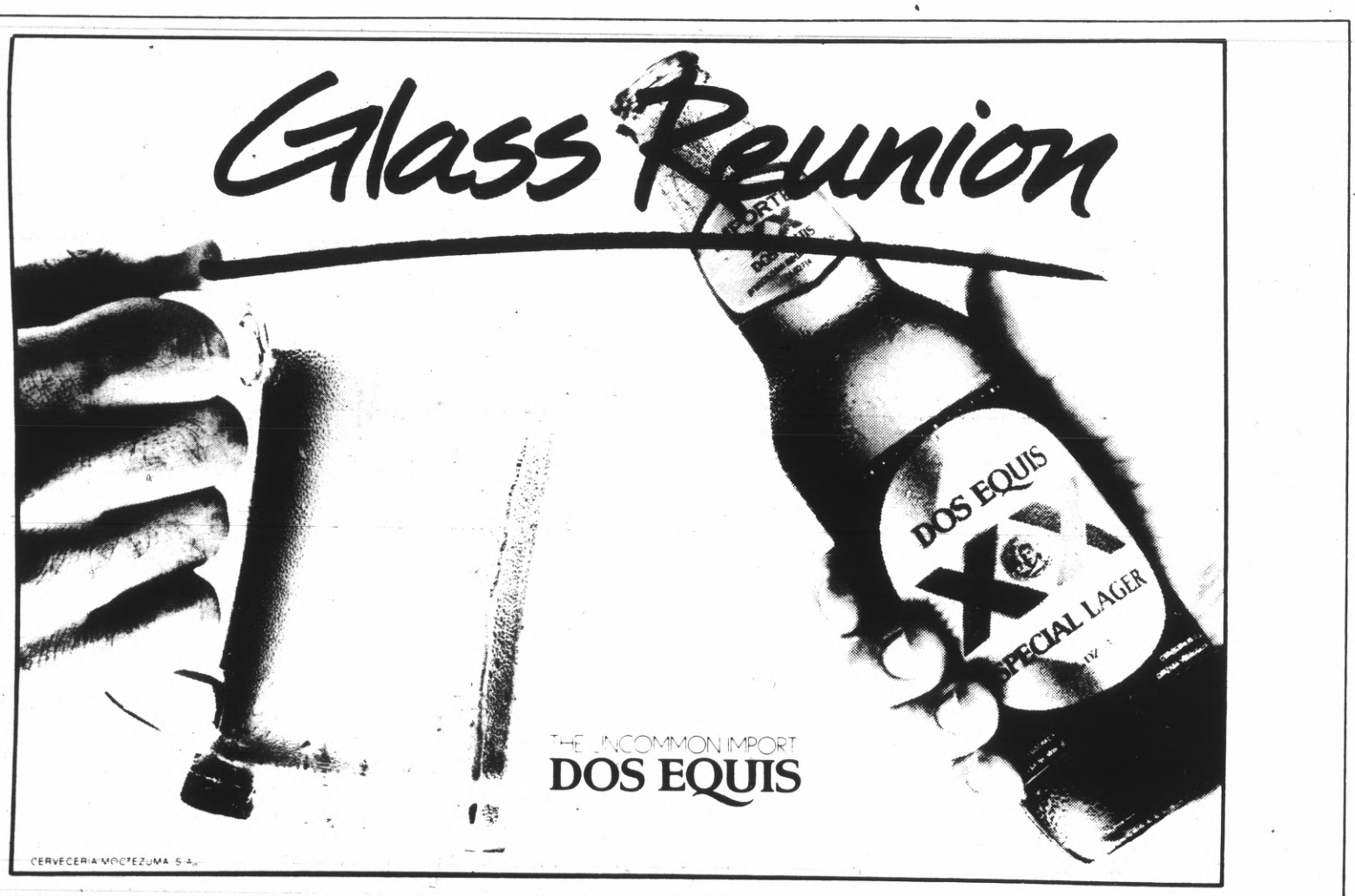
RESIDENT PRECEPTOR WANTED FOR 1984-85 Kresge College has one opening for a Resident Preceptor for the 84-85 academic year. Applicants must be UCSC faculty, staff, or graduate students. Applicant deadline: April 25, 1984 (5:00pm). For complete job description and application information, call 429-4433 or 2071.

QUESTION THE JACKSON DELEGATES: A free, open forum is scheduled for 7pm this Monday, April 23rd. It will be in the meeting room of the Santa Cruz library's main branch, at 224 Church Street. All of the seven delegates pledged to Jesse Jackson in the upcoming Democratic June Primary will be present to field questions about Reverend Jackson's positions on the issues. Delegates for the 16th Congressional District are: Luther Wallace, Mary Hsia-Coron, Page Smith, Dolores Cruz Gomez, Karen Osmondsen, Santa Cruz; plus Robert Latimore and Cynthia Carey-Grant from the Monterey Peninsula. All are encouraged to come and participate, and bring any interested friends. The meeting will end promptly at 8:45pm. Call 425-7997 or 429-9720 for additional information.

THE SENIOR OUTREARCH PROGRAM OF FAMILY SERVICE ASSOCIATION announces an art show in celebration of aging, featuring *Memories and Images of Times Past.* The show, to be presented at Louden Nelson Center during the month of June will be juried and prizes will be awarded. Works may include portraits of elders by artists by any age, including children, or scenes depicting events and places of times past. For entry details, application forms will be available at Senior Centers and art stores throughout the county. Contact Sally Ross at 423-9444.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ID CARDS available now at the Campus Box Office! You'll need verification of student status, a current photo, and $8.00. Get'em early and avoid the summer rush! We are located in Campus Activities, Redwood Building; phone 429-2159.

To submit an announcement, get a typed press release to the Stonehouse by Monday at 5pm. If you don't edit it, we will, so please keep them as short as possible.



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EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY:

UNIVERSITY FIRE DEPARTMENT

The University Fire Department employs UCSC students on a part-time basis as fire fighters during their school careers. A booklet describing the job, its benefits and responsibilities, is available at **STUDENT EMPLOYMENT SERVICES OFFICE, ROOM 125 CENTRAL SERVICES BUILDING.** If, after reading it, you feel that you have a sincere interest in such employment and feel that you can qualify, complete the application forms and return them to the Student Employment Office.

The date of the physical agility testing for the position of Student Firefighter will be posted at the Student Employment Office on 4/24/84. This testing is the first step in a series of procedures that establishes an eligibility list of eight persons from which three will be appointed to fill the existing Student Firefighter vacancies. The remaining five will be maintained on the eligibility list for replacement positions as they may occur during the forthcoming year. Freshpersons are given preference over others during the selection process.

THE FINAL FILING DATE IS Friday APRIL 20, 1984

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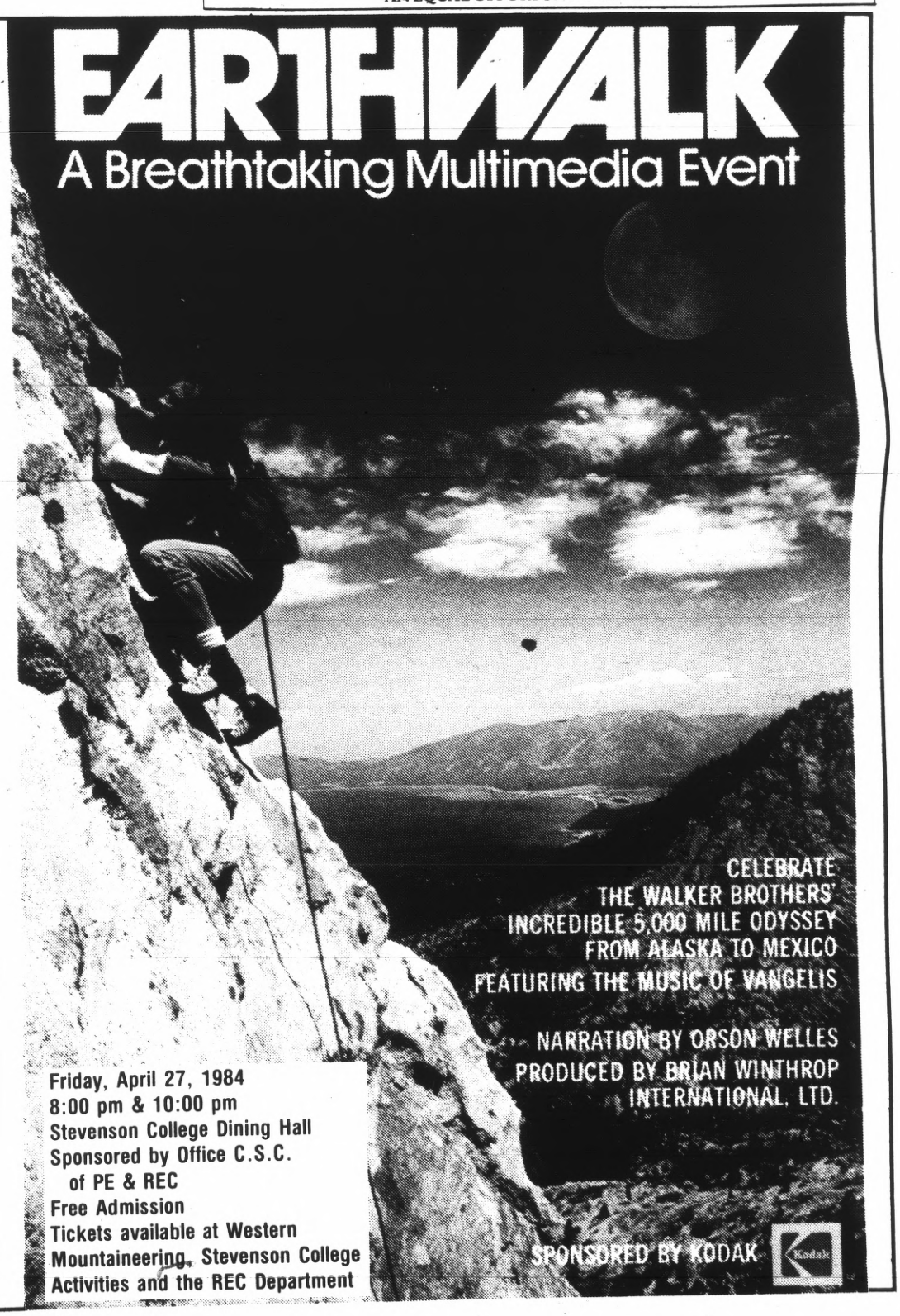

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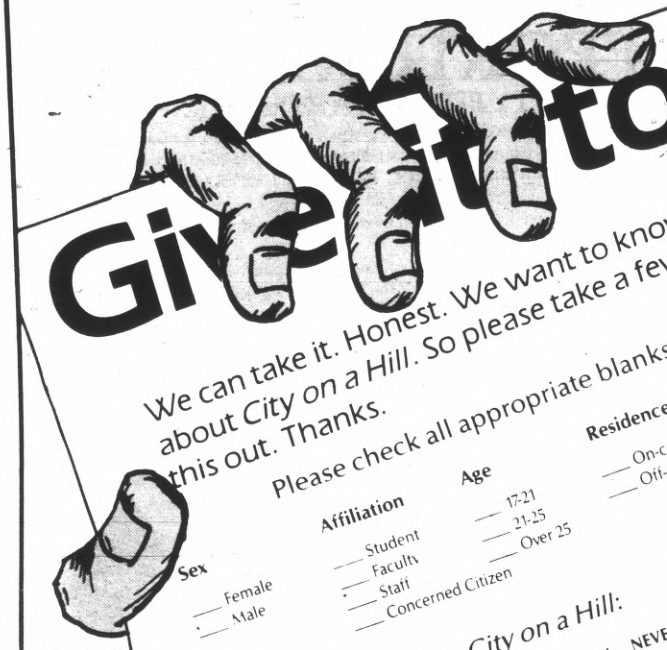

We can take it. Honest. We want to know what you think about *City on a Hill*. So please take a few minutes to fill this out. Thanks.

Please check all appropriate blanks.

Sex
___ Female
___ Male

Affiliation
___ Student
___ Faculty
___ Staff
___ Concerned Citizen

Age
___ 17-21
___ 21-25
___ Over 25

Residence
___ On-campus
___ Off-campus

Division of Study
___ Humanities
___ Natural Sciences
___ Social Sciences

Other Papers Read Frequently
___ Chronicle
___ Mercury-News
___ Sentinel
___ Good Times
___ Matrix
___ Express
___ Other (name below)
_____

I read this section in *City on a Hill*: I think *City on a Hill* needs:

	ALWAYS	OFTEN	SELDOM	NEVER	MORE	SAME	LESS
News on the March	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
Editorial Cartoons	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
City News	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
City Clips	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
Campus News	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
Campus Clips	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
Editorial	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
Letters	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
Calendar	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
Viewfinder	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
Kaleidoscope	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
Opinion/Analysis	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
International News	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
Women's News	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
Women's Clips	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
Critical Mass	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
Arts	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
Announcements	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
Classifieds	___	___	___	___	___	___	___

How do you define your political views?
Left 1___ 2___ 3___ Center 4___ 5___ 6___ Right 7___

How do you define *City on a Hill*'s political views?
Left 1___ 2___ 3___ Center 4___ 5___ 6___ Right 7___

How long do you keep each issue of *City on a Hill*?
1 day 1___ 2___ 3___ 1 week 4___ 5___ 6___ 1 month or longer 7___

How much of *City on a Hill* do you read each week?
cover to cover 1___ 2___ 3___ half 4___ 5___ 6___ none 7___

How much of your information about these issues do you get from *City on a Hill*?

CAMPUS:
all 1___ 2___ 3___ half 4___ 5___ 6___ none 7___

CITY:
all 1___ 2___ 3___ half 4___ 5___ 6___ none 7___

WOMEN'S:
all 1___ 2___ 3___ half 4___ 5___ 6___ none 7___

INTERNATIONAL:
all 1___ 2___ 3___ half 4___ 5___ 6___ none 7___

ARTS/ENTERTAINMENT:
all 1___ 2___ 3___ half 4___ 5___ 6___ none 7___

How useful is Calendar in learning about campus events?
extremely 1___ 2___ 3___ somewhat 4___ 5___ 6___ not at all 7___

How do you rate *City on a Hill* overall?
Excellent ___ Good ___ Fair ___ Poor ___ Bad ___

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3. Dinner and beverage for two at the Whole Earth Restaurant.

To be eligible for the raffle, please include your phone number and first name. All awards will be made from a random drawing on May 7. Drop boxes will be at all the above locations.

First name _____
phone number _____

Please comment on any additional things you'd like to see in the paper or any suggestions you might have for improvement—give us your complaints and praise.

Just fold this over, staple it, and send it through campus mail. Or put a stamp on it and mail it. Or put in in one of our drop boxes, located at Cymbaline Records (1101 Cedar St.), Donatello's (713 Pacific Ave.), the Whole Earth Restaurant (Redwood Building, UCSC), or our headquarters at the Stonehouse by **May 4.**

Place Stamp Here

City on a Hill
Stonehouse, UCSC
Santa Cruz, CA 95064

Illustration by ERIC SHAW